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BRITISH PREMIER REFUSES MORE ULSTER DETAILS

House of Commons Is Stirred as Mr. Asquith Says Opposition Must First Accept Principle of His Ulster Scheme

LEADER ASKS TIME

Mr. Bonar Law Is Granted One Day for an Opportunity to Move What Would Practically Amount to Censure Vote

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Party feeling rose to almost a dangerous pitch yesterday when Premier Asquith made his promised statement to the House. His declaration that he agreed with the statement made on Saturday by the first lord of the admiralty raised a perfect torrent of protest from the opposition benches, and when he went on to declare that the opposition must accept the principle of his scheme before he would give the details, he was charged by Mr. Bonar Law with requiring his opponents to make themselves responsible for the bill before they were acquainted with his proposals for amending it.

The intervention of Sir Edward Carson did not do much towards calming the tone of the discussion. He began by asking whether the prime minister now recognized that the proposals he had put forward were a hypocritical sham, to which Mr. Asquith replied that what he was asking for was an answer to the question as to whether the opposition were going to accept the principles of his proposals before he gave the details.

In the end the leader of the opposition made a demand for a day on which he could move what would practically amount to a vote of censure, a request which was immediately acceded to by the prime minister.

FATAL ATTACK ON PARIS EDITOR BY MME. CAILLAUX

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—For some time past Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, has been conducting a ruthless political campaign against the finance minister, Joseph Caillaux. Yesterday afternoon a lady called to see M. Calmette at the moment that he was leaving the Figaro office in company with Paul Bourget, the Academician. The moment she entered his room she opened fire on him with a revolver, striking him in three places. When arrested the assailant proved to be Mme. Caillaux. The editor passed away this morning, and Mme. Caillaux has been sent to St. Lazare prison.

It is impossible to say what the effects may be on the political situation in France at the very moment when the country is approaching the elections. It is rumored that M. Caillaux will immediately resign, but, of course, nothing is known on this subject.

M. Calmette's attack on the finance minister has been conducted with the utmost ruthlessness for many months. After act in the latter's career has been gibbeted and held up to execration, the charges culminating in the declaration that M. Caillaux's action respecting immunity of rent had been a screen for base speculation of a particularly base description.

MR. HARLAN HEADS INTERSTATE BOARD

WASHINGTON—Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. S. Harlan today took the chairmanship of the interstate commerce commission, succeeding Commissioner Edgar Clark. A rule of the commission adopted three years ago provides that the commissioner shall hold the chairmanship for one year in the order of seniority.

THRONGS AWAIT EVACUATION DAY PARADE IN PENINSULA

South Boston is celebrating Evacuation day today. Opening with the ringing of bells this morning, the Evacuation day ceremonies will continue until night. Thousands watched the parade, in which state, city and other officials took part. About 4000 men were in line. Business throughout South Boston closed at noon.

At 1:30 p. m. the members of the Evacuation day committee assembled at the home of Michael Norris, 670 Columbia road, to meet the Governor and staff. The parade formed in Edward Everett square, to be reviewed at the Parkman schoolhouse, between B and C streets, Broadway, by Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and invited guests. At 4 p. m. it will be reviewed by the chief marshal at A street and Broadway.

At the meeting of the Evacuation day committee last evening a message to Mayor Curley was read in which it was stated that Congressman Decker of Missouri was on his way to this city to be the guest of the city and a speaker. The orator will be Congressman Ed-

C. B. STRECKER NAMED AS ASST. TREASURY SECRETARY

Washington Reports Boston Man's Appointment by President for Federal Position in This City Although Recipient Has Not Received Notice Yet

WASHINGTON—The President has named Charles B. Strecker to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston. Mr. Strecker was one of the early and enthusiastic Wilson men in Massachusetts.

Mr. Strecker said this noon that he had no official notification that the position of assistant treasurer had been tendered to him by the President and said he was ignorant of any such purpose on the part of the administration.

When told of the Washington despatch he said he believed that President Wilson had decided to appoint him to the position of assistant treasurer of the United States sub-treasury at Boston, though he said he had no information with which to verify this assumption. Charles H. Doty, Republican, now occupies

the assistant treasurer at the Boston sub-treasury.

Asked to state his attitude as to whether or not he would accept the Boston assistant treasurer position Mr. Strecker asked for time in which to give the matter consideration. He asserted that he knew practically nothing concerning the duties imposed upon the assistant treasurer and did not know whether he would be able to accept.

Charles B. Strecker, who is a newspaper publisher, was born in Boston Oct. 18, 1863. He was educated in the public schools here. His business interests are directed in the presidency and general-management of the Commercial-Financial Press Association and Commercial-Financial Printing Company. He is also a director of the Federal Trust Company and vice-president of Albert Frank & Co.

CHINESE BRIGANDS MAKE MANY RAIDS ON BORDER TOWNS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

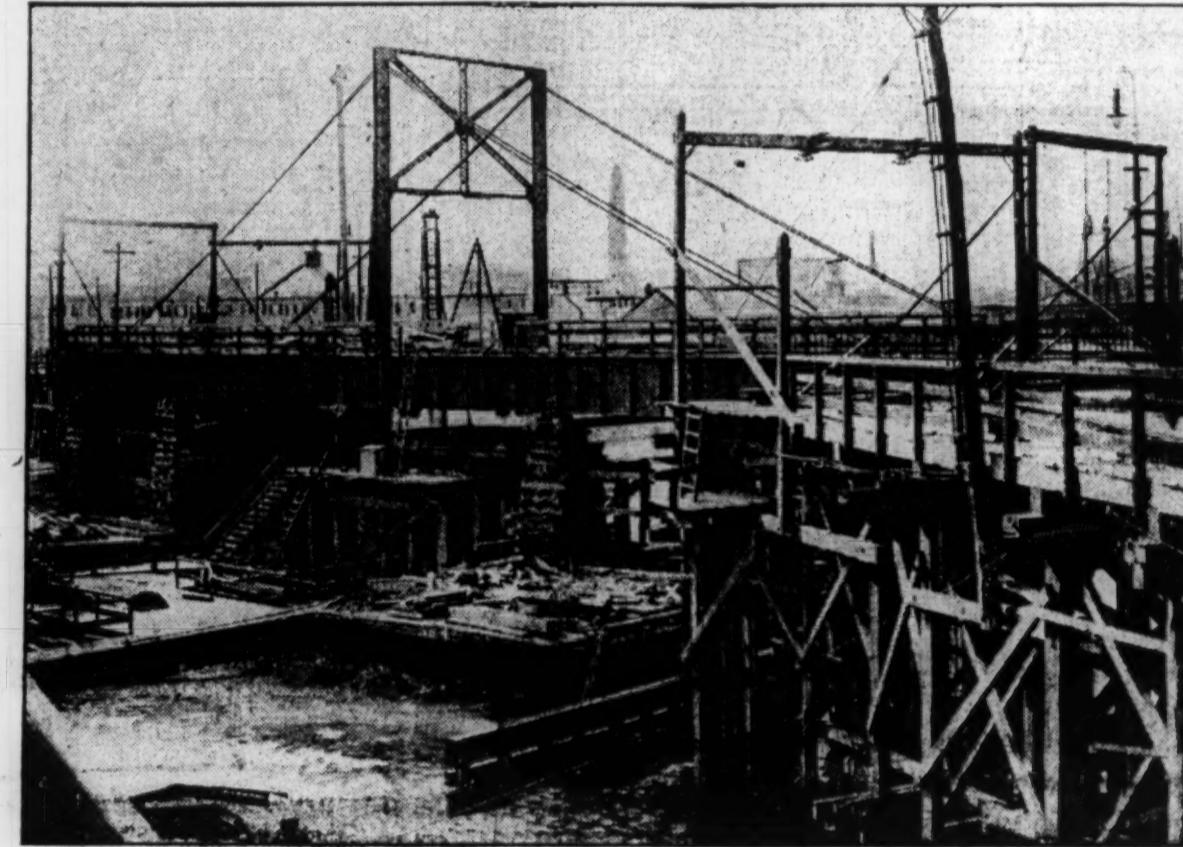
PEKING—The depredations of the brigand known as White Wolf, which began with a few minor acts of violence, have developed into something like a campaign. It is probably absolutely unsafe to accept the details of outrages which are supposed to have been committed by his band, which apparently numbers some thousand men.

No attempt has been made to punish the band and the government seems incapable of protecting districts in which it is operating. At the moment he is said to be moving in the mountains on the borders of Hsueh and Honan.

CHURCH PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The March meeting of the Plymouth County Neighborhood convention will be held tomorrow in the Y. M. C. A. building.

DRAW OF CHELSEA BRIDGE IN PLACE



Showing temporary structure over Mystic just after span was put in place

LORD MURRAY CHARGES NOW FORMULATED

Allegations of Morning Post and National Review Say Former Chief Whip Had Special Information on Marconi Stock

NAMES ARE STATED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The charges made by the Morning Post and the National Review against Lord Murray respecting his Marconi transactions have now been formulated. They allege that at the time Lord Murray purchased shares, he was in possession of special information obtained through the attorney-general from Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the company.

They also allege that the purchase of shares gave the then chief whip a personal interest in the conduct of public business not in accordance with the interests of the country. References are also made to Lord Murray's purchase of railway stock in the peculiar circumstances existing at the time of the coal strike.

Structural steel workers and bridge men are engaged today in taking apart the old half of the drawspan of the temporary bridge over the South channel of the Mystic river which has been replaced by a new structure. When the new draw was being placed in position only one-half of the draw was removed downstream, the other half being left until the new fixtures had been adjusted. Nearly 150 men are connecting the rails and wires. Normal traffic by water and surface car has been resumed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ACTS TO REGULATE ITS EMIGRATION

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA—Energetic measures are to be taken in Austria-Hungary for the regulation of emigration, the main object being to prevent men from escaping military service by leaving the country. To facilitate the work of the police an edict has been issued reintroducing the compulsory carrying of passports.

The new regulations give rise to some anxiety in Vienna, where they are taken as evidence of the increasing power of militarism. The restrictions, it is maintained, will not be effective, as there are many means of leaving the country.

BOYS FUND WORK TO START

Members of the teams which will raise funds for the new building of the Roxbury Boys Club held their last grand rally before the opening of the campaign last night in Intercolonial hall.

(Continued on page five, column two)

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR ALIENS TO BE EXTENDED

Classes in English Are to Be Conducted for Seven Weeks Longer Through the Addition of a Short Term

INDICATE ADVANTAGES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

For the benefit of illiterate minors between 16 and 21 classes in English for the non-English speaking of the night schools will not close with the close of the regular term on April 2, but will reopen on April 13 for a term of seven weeks. For the period from April 13 to May 28 sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. This makes a night school year for the non-English speaking people of 30 weeks, the longest night school term which Boston has ever held and probably the longest that has ever been held in the state. The extension was decided upon by the school committee at its regular meeting last night.

The lengthening of the evening school term is in accordance with the general trend of night school instruction throughout the country.

"The necessity for educating our aliens

(Continued on page five, column two)

END OF PARTY ENROLMENT IS RECOMMENDED

Legislative Committee on Election Laws Report Favorably in House on the Bill Providing New System at the Primaries

VOTE IS SIX TO FIVE

Favorable report was made in the House this afternoon on Representative McMorrow's bill to abolish party enrollment as a prerequisite for voting at primary elections. The committee on election laws which made the report was divided, six being in favor and five against.

Because of the divided committee report and general interest in the subject, the bill is expected to be one of the chief subjects of debate during the session.

Those favoring the bill assert that the

(Continued on page five, column four)

FEDERAL ATTACK ON VILLA'S SUPPLY BASE IS REPORTED

A United Press despatch today from El Paso, Tex., declared that Escalon, the constitutional base north of Torreon, was attacked by Mexican federales, and that Gen. Francisco Villa and Gen. Felipes Angeles, commanding the rebel artillery and their staff have hastened to the front.

The despatch says that Gen. Eugenio Aguirre Benavides with 3500 rebels and many cannon was compelled to fight all of yesterday to prevent the fall of Escalon. The Federal troops were under Gen. Ricardo Pena. General Pena, it was reported, retired at night-fall.

Since Gen. Villa first began preparing for the Torreon campaign he has been concentrating his provisions and supplies of ammunition at Escalon. Food for a long campaign and millions of rounds of ammunition are stored there.

No word has been received at rebel headquarters in Juarez regarding an engagement reported in Bustamante canyon between Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey, where the Constitutionalists are said to have been routed. Juarez officials discredit the report.

MAYOR CURLEY ORDERS BIGGER TAX ON DOWNTOWN PROPERTY

Instructs Assessors to Put Higher Valuation on Certain Land and Buildings in Heart of City as Result of Investigation—Cuts More Salaries

Orders to the board of assessors to raise the assessment on several downtown pieces of property have been issued by Mayor Curley and are based on investigation, which, according to the mayor, disclose incongruities which when adjusted will increase the city's revenue.

The mayor announced last night that he would not reappoint Andrew A. Baradacco who was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to fill the unexpired term of John J. Murphy, former chairman of the board, whose term expires April 1. It was stated that other changes on the board of principal assessors may be expected soon and that many changes would also be made among the second assistants who are not protected by civil service ratings. The first assistants are under civil service and cannot be removed without hearing and the showing of definite cause.

In pursuit of his economy policy the mayor yesterday reduced the salaries of 15 drawtenders in the bridge department from \$1400 to \$1300, the change taking effect March 20.

Officials of the Consolidated Gas Company this morning refused to comment

on the attitude of the mayor or what their answer will be toward the mayor's ultimatum of a flat rate of \$20 per light for the 10,000 street gas lights throughout the city. It was announced yesterday that a rate had been agreed on and a contract arranged with the Edison for the city electric area at \$87.53 each for the 5000 lights in the city on a 10-year contract, which is \$15.47 per light per year or a total saving during the contract of \$773,500. In addition to this, the mayor's proposition to the gas company, if accepted, will save the city \$3.00 on each of the 10,000 gas lights in the city, raising the grand total saving on all lights to \$1,133,500 during the term of the agreement.

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed former State Senator Edward J. Slattery of Dorchester to a position of clerk in the mayor's office. William O'Neill was appointed to take the place of Miss Josephine Kiley. With the appointment of Miss Elizabeth M. Harlihey, chief clerk, to the position of secretary of the planning board, one of the mayor's stenographers, Cornelius Reardon, was appointed to fill the chief clerkship.

On authority of the President, it was announced at the White House today that New Haven negotiations are proceeding equally and that no receivership for the New England lines is apprehended the statement was made in reply to numerous queries by callers. Since his talk with Senator Weeks Monday, the President has given the problem careful consideration and now feels that no crisis is imminent.

The news came as a surprise to those who have been following closely the developments as prospects of an agreement have appeared less and less likely during the past few days. It is generally believed today that Senator Weeks, by going direct to the President, has saved the New England lines from the disastrous results of a receivership.

As was stated a few days ago, the parties in interest were practically deadlocked. Through the intercession of Senator Weeks, the government has been made to see the wisdom of tempering its rigid attitude on certain points to meet practical business conditions. The President has a specially high regard for the Massachusetts senator's ability and sincerity augmented by Senator Weeks' final stand for the administration's currency bill and not a better person nor a more opportune moment could have been chosen for presenting the case to the chief executive.

Conferences will be resumed upon return of Messrs. Adkins and Gregory from New England on Friday.

BOSTON & MAINE TO SELL ITS MAINE CENTRAL ROAD STOCK

Boston & Maine stock showed a two-point advance today, selling at 39 during early trading, as a result of announcements that a stockholders' meeting will be called to authorize the sale of the road's Maine Central holdings.

The proposed sale would bring in about \$15,000,000 and would furnish money to be applied on the notes due Feb. 3 and extended to June.

Boston & Maine sold at 39 1/2 at 1 o'clock. New Haven was quoted at 69 1/2, an advance of one point from yesterday's close.

The B. & M. issued a call today for a special meeting of the stockholders for Monday, March 30, at the North station, to consider and act upon a proposed sale of this company's shares in Maine Central Railroad Company at \$95 a share and on terms by which this company is to receive \$3,000,000 in cash on or before the first day of May, 1914, and the balance of the purchase price in three or five year 5 per cent notes of the "Maine railway companies," secured by pledge of the purchased stock.

It is understood that a public offering of these notes will be backed by a strong syndicate of bankers.

The Boston & Maine owns \$15,960,100 par of Maine Central stock, carried at a cost price of \$16,298,998. A price of \$95 a share would be equivalent to \$15,162,095.

The Maine Central will act on the proposition at a stockholders' meeting called for March 31. Governor Lister will preside.

The absolute failure of the new administration so far to preserve order has brought the Greek commanders face to face with the choice of firing on the Greek population or evacuating the country, with the result that evacuation has been determined upon.

PRESIDENT IS URGING PEACE FOR NEW HAVEN

Because of Mr. Wilson's Interest Agreement Between Attorney-General and Chairman Elliott Expected by End of the Week

TIME GIVEN COMPANY

Period for Disposal of B. & M. Trolley and Steamship Stocks to Be Settled by the Court—Senator Weeks Given Credit

WASHINGTON—Agreement between Attorney-General McReynolds and Chairman Elliott on the New Haven problem is expected within a few days, possibly Friday or Saturday, by those in intimate touch with the situation. This encouraging information comes as a direct result of Senator Weeks' presentation of the practical side of the question to the President yesterday.

Aroused to the gravity of delay the President immediately took an active personal interest, and it is believed made it plain to the department of justice that expedition of agreement on essentials is necessary, the details to be worked out at leisure. No definite time limit for duration of the trusteeship will be fixed. It is believed, this question being left to the courts. Senator Weeks pointed out to the President that fixing a time for expiration of the trustee would give the investing public definite basis for speculation, whereas the road needs unhampered opportunity to dispose of securities in order to meet its obligations.

It is acknowledged that should the road be forced to dispose of its securities at the end of two or three or five years, the public would wait until the end of the stipulated time to buy, expecting forced sale prices.

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GREE

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Turkey Praised for Its Conduct in Financial Affairs

SIR ADAM BLOCK RETURNS REPORT ON PUBLIC DEBT

British Representative on Council of Administration Forecasts Steady Improvement in Economic Condition of Country

RESERVE FUND INTACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, Eng.—Sir Adam Block, the British representative on the council of administration of the Ottoman public debt, has just issued a report.

The annual report of the council itself was issued some time ago, but as it only covers the year ended March 31, 1913, much of the information is considerably out of date. Sir Adam Block adds much useful information relating to the last 11 months.

During the greater part of the time under consideration Turkey was at war, first with Italy and then with the Balkan States. Immense areas of territory, during the latter war, were devastated by opposing forces and the collection of revenue was almost impossible. It is remarkable in these circumstances, as Sir Adam Block points out, that the gross revenue of the debt should only be diminished from £T5,610,335 for the year 1911-12 to £T4,526,605 for the year 1912-13.

All through the report, Sir Adam Block takes an optimistic view of the Ottoman financial affairs. "Pessimistic rumors," he writes, "have been so persistent, that anything I may say of an optimistic nature may be received with skepticism, but nevertheless I have no hesitation in affirming that the check in the steady improvement of the economic condition of the country for a number of years past is only temporary, and that in spite of the war, and the financial straits of the Turkish government, there is every reason to believe that, with peace assured, the revenues will continue to show a steady improvement."

The sum required to meet the obligations of the Unified Debt and Lottery bonds is £T2,157,375 per annum. There was last year, according to Sir Adam Block, a margin of £T1,583,959, while a

reserve fund of £T2,000,000 remained intact, throughout the war.

As regards the territory ceded, after the war, the debt council has recently prepared tables showing the share of the debt for each of the states in proportion to the new territory that they had acquired.

Sir Adam Block expresses himself as confident that the final decision in the matter will not be long delayed, and that the rights of the respective bondholders will be fully assured to them by the great powers. At a time in which so much adverse criticism is being leveled against the Ottoman government, it is interesting to find Sir Adam Block expressing considerable commendation of the attitude of the authorities at Constantinople.

"The government," he says, "have been hard put to it to make both ends meet, but great credit should be accorded them for having throughout scrupulously respected their engagements to their creditors. Not only have they observed a perfectly correct attitude with regard to the ceded revenues, but they have, as in preceding years, afforded the debt council all possible assistance throughout 24 months of political and financial crisis. The collection of the revenues proceeded with the utmost regularity, and the debt council has continued undisturbed its work of developing and improving the administration of controls."

Sir Adam Block further maintains that, in spite of much that has been said to the contrary, the Turkish authorities were never more willing and never more eager to profit by experience, and to learn everything possible from advisers.

JAPAN STUDENT WRESTLERS MEET IN FLAG CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—A great national meeting of student wrestlers for the contest of the champion flag was held at the Tokuji-Kan, or national amphitheater, in Tokio recently. The wrestlers numbered 170, representing 20 middle schools and 18 colleges, and the wrestling opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 10 p. m.

The champion flags were carried off by the Kaijo middle school for the juniors, and by the Toyama Military College for the seniors. Great interest was taken by the public in the meeting.

GLASGOW PLANS CAMPAIGN FOR RECRUITING TERRITORIALS

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Already efforts are being made to arouse public interest in the recruiting fortnight to be held in Glasgow to stimulate and encourage the young manhood of the city and district to perform their duty by serving their King and country in some branch of the territorial companies of the Scottish regiments.

The feeling is that there is a danger nowadays when the volunteer army for home defense has to confine itself almost entirely to practical training that its usefulness and importance may be overlooked. The bright uniform that used to attract is gone, everything is centered now in efficiency, and the lowland division has fallen somewhat behind in numbers though by no means in good material.

It is hoped that this special effort will bring each unit up to its full strength. Already the mounted battalions are filled up, but more men are required for the infantry. The British army film, lately seen by the King and Queen, will be exhibited largely by the picture houses of the city, five-a-side football tournaments



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Ulster volunteers at Whitehead where skirmish maneuvers were recently carried out successfully

SPAIN'S ANSWER ON TANGIER CODE CALLED CORDIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The statement which has been made that Spain had strongly opposed the amendments in the drawing up of the constitution of Tangier proposed by France and Great Britain has been contradicted.

(Special to the Monitor)

IT appears that the answer of Spain was perfectly cordial, although she did object to the conditions proposed for the election of the cadi and other native officials. According to the draft of the constitution as it stands at present the elections of these officials lies with the Muhammadan population of Tangier, and it is the opinion of the French government that it should be given to the Sultan, in accordance with Muhammadan custom.

It is held by all those who are acquainted with Morocco that the natives do not possess sufficient political education to be entrusted with such important functions, and that to do so would be to jeopardize the future of Tangier.

Scouts, outpost patrols and signalers were placed at various points of vantage surrounding the farmhouses, and the enemy in due course appeared between the farmhouses and Whitehead, and also considerably on the right flank of the Whitehead men. As the enemy advanced the Whitehead scouts, signalers and other contingents retired gradually

toward the farmhouses, taking cover with great care, and carrying out all they knew of open country skirmishing.

The enemy advanced with equal caution and care along the hedges and ditches, avoiding every possibility of showing themselves. It was the object of both camps to ascertain the force of their opponents at all points. At one point the Whitehead men were very successful in this maneuver. Their strength was underestimated by the Belfast men, who were ultimately taken prisoners and put out of action.

In the course of his speech General

Smuts declared that Mr. Creswell could only have obtained his information from a spy or a thief in the public service, and that consequently it was a matter of first importance that the whole affair should be carefully gone into.

Speaking in reply, Mr. Creswell de-

clared that the methods of the govern-

ment put a "strain upon the ordinary

traditions of the civil service."

He insisted that where the liberty of the

subject was being undermined it was

impossible to expect that the public

services could remain intrenched.

As a member of Parliament he claimed

that he had a right to use any infor-

mation which came his way, no matter

how it was obtained; at the same time

he repudiated the suborning of public

servants as base and detestable.

To the proposed committee of in-

quiry, he warned the House that with

a government of despot tendencies

secrecy might be carried to a length

dangerous to the public interest.

In conclusion he declared that even if a

committee were appointed they would

gain nothing by it as far as he was

concerned, for he would tell nothing.

The leader of the opposition, Sir

Thomas Smartt, spoke immediately

after Mr. Creswell, whose attitude in

the matter he vigorously denounced.

The question, he said, was not one of

more politics, but one which concerned

the honor of Parliament and the public

service. If Mr. Creswell had frankly

apologized and thrown himself on

the clemency of the House, the case would

have been different, but Parliament re-

sented the attitude he had taken up,

and would know how to deal with this

infringement of its authority.

BRITISH NAVAL SURPLUS IS MADE KNOWN IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the comp-

trroller and auditor-general upon the

appropriation account of the receipts and

expenditure for navy services for the

year which ended March 31, 1913, was

issued recently as a white paper.

The total surplus to be surrendered

to the exchequer is £142,231 as com-

pared with the surplus of £1,078,243 for the

year 1911-12, which was duly surrendered.

In the navy estimates for 1912-13 a

gross expenditure of £46,939,282 was

provided for, including a supplementary

estimate of £90,000, while the actual

gross expenditure was £46,882,965, giving

a surplus of £56,327.

The receipts to be appropriated in aid

of the exchequer grants were estimated at £1,863,892, while the actual receipts

amounted to £1,049,796, or £85,904 in

excess of the estimate. These figures

give a total surplus to be surrendered of

£142,231 as mentioned above.

The smallness of the surplus is due

to large variations between expenditure

and estimated expenditure on several of

the votes balancing each other, rather

than to accuracy in budgeting.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

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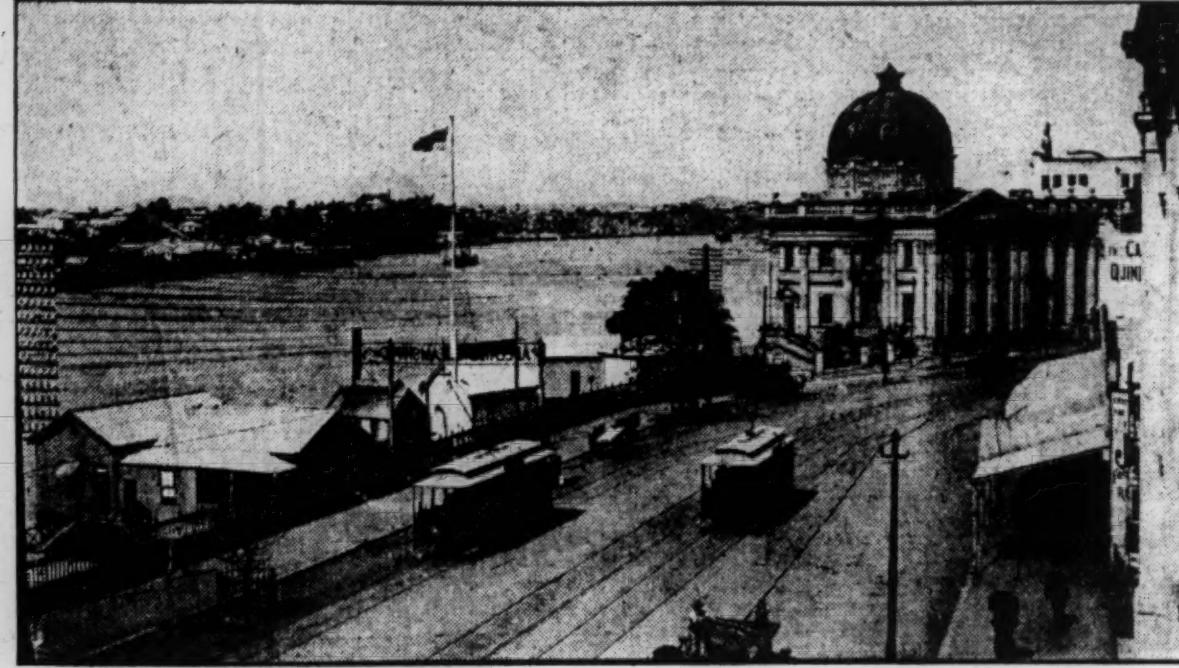
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Queensland's Resources Are Described by Premier



(Reproduced by permission of the Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane)

Customs house at Petrie Bight, Brisbane, a seaport town of Australia and capital of Queensland

QUEENSTOWN STOP URGED AT DUBLIN MEETING

All-Ireland Gathering Passes
Resolutions of Protest Against
Results of Action of the
Cunard Steamship Company

STEPS ARE PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Queenstown—An all-Ireland meeting representing all classes and all shades of political opinion was held recently in Dublin Mansion House to consider the action to be taken in view of the postmaster-general's decision to release the Cunard Steamship Company from its obligation to call at Queenstown in execution of the United States mail contract. Letters from Irish members of Parliament of all parties were read sympathizing with the object of the meeting.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin declared that public feeling in the country was growing to such an extent that it was quite feasible that several public men would be asked to travel to the United States for the purpose of organizing public meetings in all the great towns in the hope of securing, if not a direct service with Queenstown, by means of an English company, at all events a service by means of a German, or, if possible, an Irish-American company.

Richard Gamble, president of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution expressing indignation at the urging, if not illegal, action of Mr. Samuel in violating the terms of the mail contract with the Cunard Company, and protesting against his arbitrary and disreputable action in disregarding the united request of the Irish people, of all shades of public opinion to withhold his assent to the demand of the Cunard Company until Parliament had an opportunity of discussing the question, and in his refusal to receive an all-Ireland deputation.

Sir Roger Casement proposed a resolution affirming that, if all Irish effort to compel the present government to enforce their contract with the Cunard Company in its entirety as regarded Queenstown failed, that committee would do all in its power to enable the united people of Ireland to deal with this wanton breach of public faith through Irish-American statesmanship and their widespread kindred in America.

He had been assured by two very prominent Americans, one a German-American and the other an Italian-American, that were a definite project put forward in the United States they were convinced that not only would Irish-Americans respond but also German-Americans and that money would be found for taking up the shares throughout the country.

The resolution, with that of Sir Roger Casement embodied in it, was passed, and other resolutions were adopted urg-

ing Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. O'Brien to wait on the prime minister with regard to the matter. It was also agreed that the Lord Mayor of Dublin should appear at the bar of the House of Commons to present a petition.

WORLD COUNCIL OF WOMEN PLANS ROME MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The International Council of Women, which has a membership of over 10,000,000, distributed throughout all the civilized countries of the world, will hold its fifth general meeting from May 4 to May 13 in Rome in conjunction with an international congress of women.

The Union of Austrian Women's Societies has invited the International Council of Women, whose president is Lady Aberdeen, wife of the viceroy of Ireland, to pay a visit to Vienna after the meeting in Rome, and a great number of prominent leaders of the women's movement have already accepted the invitation.

The Austrian society is desirous of giving their distinguished guests a fitting reception, and for this purpose the reception committee has been divided into eight sections which will work in conjunction with the central office under the direction of the board of the Union of Austrian Women's Societies.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WHEAT MEN FIX STANDARD BUSHEL

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Good progress has been made by the farmers in the garnering of their crops in South Australia.

In accordance with the usual practice, the corn trade section of the Chamber of Commerce met recently for the purpose of fixing the standard at which all wheat is to be sold during the ensuing 12 months. For this purpose parcels of wheat 14 pounds in weight were obtained from the various agricultural bureaus in the country, and although there was considerable disparity in the samples submitted the chamber was enabled to fix the weight of the standard bushel at 61½ pounds.

It must be remembered that the standard is fixed for the whole of the state, and that there are a number of districts which could supply wheat of a greater weight per bushel than that decided on.

BRITISH LAND PROPOSALS TOLD TO CORNWALL FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—Speaking in reply to a deputation from the Cornwall County Farmers Union which waited on him in his private room in the House of Commons recently, the chancellor of the exchequer said that in hundreds and perhaps thousands of villages, it was quite true that the deficiency of cottages was, to a certain extent, due to the fact that men who were not agricultural laborers were on the lookout for cottages. But those were men whose labor was essential to the community, and they must provide cottages for all the people whose

GERMAN RADICAL PARTY REMOVES ARMED FORCE BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Zabern committee, having rejected by 11 votes to 10 the first clause of the Radical bill providing that "Armed force can only be used to deal with internal disorders at the request of the civil authorities," the entire bill was withdrawn by the Radical party.

This followed on the announcement by the representative of the government that he was not possessed of the information regarding the legislation of the several states with regard to the use of armed force in time of peace, and that some little time must elapse before the government was ready to produce such information.

The center and National Liberal parties moved an adjournment of the committee, but the Socialists and Radicals opposed the proposal, and insisted on the discussion of the Radical bill being immediately proceeded with. Its rejection was followed by the negation of the motions put forward by the Alsatian, Polish and center parties, and the committee, having no further *raison d'être*, dissolved.

GERMAN COLONIES' EXPORTS DEVELOP

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—From recently published figures it appears that the German colonies are developing surely if slowly. The most satisfactory product appears to be the African diamond, which at the time of its discovery by Herr Dernburg, was so welcome a target for the ridicule of the Social Democrats. During the past year diamonds to the amount of 30,000,000 marks have been exported from German African territory.

MOBILIZING TEST FOR BRITISH FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The first lord of the admiralty announced recently in the House of Commons that it had been decided to substitute this year a test mobilization of the third fleet for the grand maneuvers. This was a more necessary test and involved a considerable saving of expense. All the ordinary naval maneuvers and exercises would take place as usual.

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GREAT FUTURE FOR AUSTRALIAN STATE FORECAST

Country Most in Need of Agricultural Laborers and Farmers at Present Time Says the Hon. Digby Denham in London

OPPORTUNITIES TOLD

(Special interview with the Hon. Digby F. Denham, premier of Queensland.)

LONDON—The Hon. Digby Denham, premier of Queensland, who is on a visit to England, courteously accorded an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at the spacious offices of the state in the Strand.

Mr. Denham, whose name will always be associated with the land legislation of Queensland, for which he is largely responsible, spoke very warmly of the opportunities of the country.

"Queensland," he said, "is a country of primary productions, that is to say the chief industries of the country are pastoral, agricultural and mining. It is therefore men who can adapt themselves to these three spheres of labor whom we encourage to come out to us. We do not encourage mechanics and we do not encourage clerks, neither do we encourage railway workers. In these spheres the employment is only limited and we believe very strongly in employing our own people."

Chief Industry Pastoral

"In regard to our railways, we certainly disagree with Lord Claude Hamilton, and prefer to encourage our men to win the blue ribbons of the service. The chief industry of the country is still pastoral, and enormous tracts of land are devoted to this industry. Pastoral work, however, does not offer much employment to the intending emigrant. The number of men employed, even on the biggest stations, is comparatively small. Shepherds, of course, are no longer in demand, and really the only hands needed are what we call boundary riders who ride about the stations keeping an eye on the flocks and herds and reporting to the manager their condition."

"Even in shearing time there is no demand for extra hands, as all the shearing, of course, is now done by contractors who travel from station to station, and although there still are men who shear sheep by hand, nevertheless, it is an art which is fast being superseded. You will see from this that the pastoral industry has few openings for the immigrant and the squatter himself is so prosperous that only the man with considerable capital has any chance of obtaining a pastoral holding, it being almost impossible to buy the squatter out."

"Under the system of land tenure in Queensland," Mr. Denham continued, "no land can be sold for pastoral purposes, but experience shows that the agriculturist will have a freehold and accordingly farm tracts are made available in varying areas. Pastoral and grazing holdings are let on a 30-year lease, and under that lease one fourth of a pastoral holding can be resumed without notice at any time, and the rest can be resumed by the government if it is needed for higher uses according to a definite procedure laid down in the act. By higher uses we mean the utilization of the land so as to employ a larger number of men and to produce a greater return in the way of produce, as in the case of agriculture."

Opening for Immigrant

"In this industry there are perhaps the largest openings for the immigrant. A large number of agricultural laborers and farmers are needed, and the prospects for the man with experience, even if he has only very small capital, are excellent."

Asked as to what class of people would be most likely to benefit by emigration, Mr. Denham said that it was perhaps the man and wife with a family who reaped the most benefit from the change of country. "The father and mother," he went on, "may not find themselves in a very much better position than they are at home in point of wages, but the children have a prospect before them such as they certainly have not got in the old country."

"Our education is free from the kindergarten to the secondary schools, we have scholarships from there on to the universities, and any parent in receipt of less than £3 a week, whose boy or girl obtains a scholarship, may claim from the state a subsidy of 10 shillings a week in order to enable the boy or girl to take advantage of the scholarship he or she may have secured. In every way the prospects for the rising generation, especially in Queensland, are most excellent, and that is why I say that the man and wife with a family gain most by the change."

The government proposed to deal with that, and to deal with it immediately. As to small holdings it was their intention to do all they could to promote the interests of the small holder. Amongst other things they were discussing the question of railway rates, of cooperation and credit banks, and things of that sort, and they hoped that by such schemes they would be able to extend the area available for small holdings without encroaching upon the land held now by the farmers."

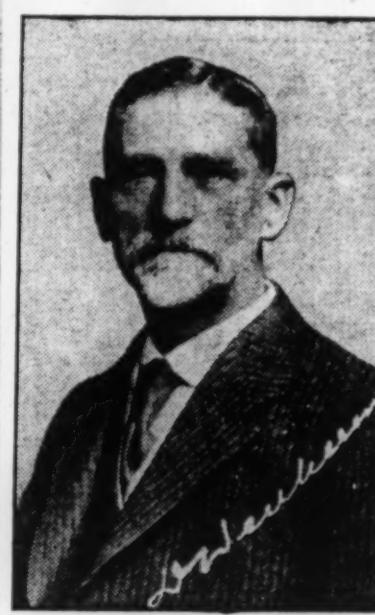
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Raisin Bread or Nut Bread made of Franklin Mills' Raisins or Wheat Flour. A delicious food! Get a package of each and try it. Booklet of recipes mailed free upon request.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

beautifully situated on the seacoast, the wages offered are high, and the work is not too laborious.

"Then, of course," Mr. Denham went on, "we want domestic servants, just



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THE HON. DIGBY F. DENHAM

ASSAM PLANTATIONS LABOR PROBLEM SOLUTION ADVANCES

Indian Association Connected With Industry Welcomes
Government Proposal to Abolish Arkati Recruiter
and Also Proposed Supervising Bureau

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The question of recruiting labor for the plantations in Assam has advanced somewhat recently. It may be remembered that some months ago the government of India intimated to an Indian association connected with this industry, an influential body of proprietors, its desire that recruiting by professional cramps, or arkatis, should cease altogether in July, 1915, and also that it was desirable to establish a bureau under government, to supervise and regulate the conditions of recruitment.

In a letter lately published this association cordially welcomes the proposal to abolish the arkati recruiter, and also the proposed supervising bureau. To this acceptance it attaches only one condition, and that is that the government of India will bring pressure to bear upon the government of Madras to induce that government to withdraw its determined opposition to recruitment in the Madras agency tracts.

It should be explained that the Madras agency tracts are semi-independent states ruled over by hereditary princes, but under the supervision, and practically subject to the control of the Madras government. In some of these states there is a class of labor which has proved itself to be particularly useful upon the plantations, but the Madras government has long been steadfastly opposed to permitting the plantations to recruit labor in them, while up to a year or two ago the South African and other colonies were suffered freely to carry on recruiting operations in those tracts.

In its letter to the government of India the association points out that the Madras government stands alone among the provincial governments in this impulsive hostility to recruiting for the industry, and thinks that steps should be taken to induce it to modify its attitude.

"The committee venture to think it a strange thing that for years there has been, on the part of the local government, such an unchanging attitude of opposition to the free movement of the inhabitants of districts forming a part of British territory, when those inhabitants themselves desire to go to another part of India where the conditions of life are more favorable."

The Church Army in each case has to provide £5 toward the youths' passage and outfit, and in no single case have these lads failed to refund this money to the Church Army, so that they have actually lost nothing as a consequence of their efforts."

Mr. Denham next went on to speak of the great value of artesian water supply in pastoral areas. This artesian supply, he explained, has largely revolutionized the pastoral industry. It has greatly minimized the risks occasioned by drought, and it has enabled large tracts of land to be utilized for pastoral purposes which otherwise would have remained idle.

"The flow from these wells," Mr. Denham explained, "is constant and the water is conducted all over an estate by means of drains, so that at no point has one to go far to obtain water. I was talking only last night to a wealthy squatter from Queensland, who told me that from one boring on his station he had been able to make use of 100 miles of such drains, and his whole estate, which was a large one, was amply supplied with water."

It should be explained that 9284 buildings were completed in Sydney last year. These figures compare favorably with 8862 in 1912, the former highest record. The cost of construction amounted to £6,371,617, compared with £5,432,754 in 1912. The report adds that the demand for houses in Sydney and its environs is still very great.

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ITALY ALSO HAS
CONSULAR COURTS
FOR ABYSSINIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A comment by Signor Federzoni, Nationalist deputy for Rome, on the establishment of English consular courts in Abyssinia called forth a statement by Prince Scialo. The fact that England had established these courts did not, he said, in any way run contrary to the agreement entered into by Italy and England in 1906.

Italy was in exactly the same position as England in Abyssinia, in that she also had the right to establish consulates in the country and had availed herself of that right. England was under no obligation to obtain the permission of Italy for the establishment of her consular courts.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS
PUBLIC PEACE BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—A bill was read for the first time in the Union Assembly, recently, which has for its object "to make special provision for the maintenance of public safety in times of actual or apprehended grave disturbances of the public peace, and to amend the law relating to riotous assemblies and the dispersal thereof, and to amend the criminal law in certain respects."

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IRRIGATION PLAN BRIGHTENS CITY'S FUTURE



Birdseye view of Ellensburg, Wash., located in center of state

ELLENBURG, Wash.—Situated at an altitude of 1510 feet, Ellensburg has an annual rainfall of 10 inches. The climate is sunny and the winters short. There are good schools and well lighted streets, and both civic and industrial conditions here are regarded as of a high standard.

The town is located in the geographical center of the state, in a fertile ter-

ritory covering some 60,000 acres of irrigated hay, grain and orchard land. It has about 6000 population. Kittitas county also has highly developed coal mines, partially developed gold and iron mines and thousands of acres of private and government range, and uncultivated millions of feet of fir and pine timber. The main lines of the Northern Pacific

and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads serve this city.

A \$5,000,000 issue of bonds for the construction of an additional irrigation system which will increase the irrigated area in the Kittitas valley by more than 100 per cent adds possibilities to a future for Ellensburg already brightened by its numerous resources.

It is predicted that the opening of the Panama canal will prompt a good many American tradesmen to go into storekeeping down that way. While everybody else, as is the custom in the tropics, is enjoying an afternoon "nap," the wide-awake shopman can tidy up his place of business and hang out some new bargain-sale signs to catch the crowd when it is ready to stir abroad once more.

MONITORIALS
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STORE NEWS

NEW SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT IS SUCCESSFUL IN PALO ALTO

Chamber of Commerce, After Testing Advantages of Somers Method for Fixing Property Valuations, Has Recommended It to Whole of Santa Clara County

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Efforts are being made by the Chamber of Commerce of Palo Alto to have the Somers system of assessing property, in the modified form in which it is applied here, adopted for the whole of Santa Clara county, including the city of San Jose. The operation of the system has been generally satisfactory in Palo Alto since 1910, when it was put into force, and the opposition to it has gradually disappeared.

Under this system county and city assessments are made on different plans. Citizens here, after experience, have concluded that the Palo Alto plan is so much better than the present county plan that they have decided to urge re-adjustment.

Comparisons show what has been accomplished. Real estate is now assessed at 60 per cent of its value and improvements at 40 per cent. What the basis was before, it is said, only the assessor knew.

The basis of assessment is taken as the center lot of a block and the usual considerations are taken into account toward the corners. A typical business-square is that bounded by University avenue, Bryant street, Hamilton avenue and Emerson street. Beginning with the business property at Bryant and University a comparison has been made of assessed values previous to the adoption of this system and what was placed on the books last year. For convenience the properties are simply designated by numbers. A table of assessed values is as follows:

Lot 1, corner—	1908	1913
Real estate.....	\$5,500	\$9,400
Improvements.....	6,000	8,000
Lot 2, center—		
Real estate.....	4,000	4,900
Improvements.....	2,300	3,500
Lot 3, corner—		
Real estate.....	1,100	1,650
Improvements.....	900	1,650
Lot 4, center—		
Real estate.....	1,100	1,500
Improvements.....	1,000	1,000
Lot 5, corner—		
Real estate.....	10,000	19,500
Improvements.....	8,900	8,900
Lot 6, corner—		
Real estate.....	2,500	2,500
Lot 7, corner—		
Real estate.....	8,700	11,200
Improvements.....	4,000	8,000

A vacant block of ground in the fine residence district in 1908 was assessed at \$9,000, and in 1913 this had been increased to \$18,000.

Tax Rate Dropped

Under the old system the tax rate in 1908 was \$1.278 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The first year under the revised system this dropped to \$0.957 and since that time the rate has been 96 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. Meanwhile the city has built up its waterworks system and in addition has constructed and is now operating a municipal electric plant. Just at present it is installing a garbage incinerator. Paving and sewers also have been taken care of adequately.

Frank Kaason, city clerk and assessor, has this to say of the present assessment plan:

"When the Palo Alto freeholder's charter became effective a few years ago the ways and means committee of the city council worked out a system of land assessment which it was designed should impartially equalize the values and at the same time place the larger portion of the tax levy on the land. The basis adopted was 60 per cent on land values and 40 per cent on improvement and personal property values.

"A list of recent sales of property was made and the prices paid on different streets and in different sections of the city were used in estimating the value of the land. The assessed valuation per front foot, with a depth of 100 feet, was marked on a map. Ten per cent additional was provided for corner lots (23 feet in the business district and 50 feet in the residence district), and for depth of more than 100 feet a further percentage was added to the value—3 per cent for a depth of 105 feet, 7 per cent for 112½ feet, 10 per cent for 125 feet, 15 per cent for 150 feet and 20 per cent for 200 feet. No

reduction was allowed for unimproved property, even in the case of whole blocks that were vacant.

More Equal Distribution

"The reason for placing the higher value on land was due mainly to the fact that a considerable net profit arises from the operation of the municipal light and power plants was annually turned into the general fund, and under the old plan unimproved property was escaping its just share of taxation, while home owners and patrons of the municipal plants were paying more than a just share of the taxes. Since then the plan has been adopted of reducing rates for water, light and power to the cost of production plus enough to maintain a small reserve fund for use in cases of emergency. The plan of assessment, however, has worked so satisfactorily that there has been no inclination to make a change.

"During the years which I have been assessor a close observation of values has led to the conclusion that the assessment is fair and equal, and it certainly gives better satisfaction than the former haphazard figures. The protests, which were frequent when the assessment of land was first increased, have ceased, and even the owners of the larger tracts of unimproved property accept the system as equitable.

"At the same time the assessment of land was fixed at 60 per cent the assessment of improvements was placed at 40 per cent. What the basis was before, it is said, only the assessor knew.

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ART WORK SEEN IN BROCKTON LIBRARY

BROCKTON, Mass.—Paintings valued at more than \$20,000 were placed on exhibition Monday at the public library under direction of the Brockton Woman's Club for the week. There are 48 paintings and 21 miniatures.

These maps will have new buildings noted on them and will form permanent records. The full value being given, any required percentage of valuation can be taken in any given year, or a depreciation percentage may be marked off if this is found desirable.

"In making this appraisement of improvements it was found that some properties had been assessed too high and some too low under the old plan, and while it was not intended or desired to increase the total valuation the result showed an advance of about 5 per cent on residence and approximately 8 per cent on business buildings.

"The whole system of assessment as worked out meets with little criticism and much commendation from the citizens."

BORES ON BRIDGE SITE UNFAVORABLE

NEW LONDON, Conn.—It is stated that the New Haven road has already expended about \$60,000 in its test borings of the bottom of the Thames river and that no bottom suitable for the piers of the proposed new railroad bridge has been secured. It is said that the location which had been picked out for the structure will probably have to be abandoned, leaving the alternative of going farther up the river or else building the new bridge where the old one is.

FRANKLIN ELKS ELECT

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Franklin Lodge of Elks has elected: Councilman Ralph B. Griffin, exalted ruler; Thomas Mullin, esteemed leading knight; Dr. A. A. Beaton, esteemed loyal knight; Michael J. Nevins, esteemed lecturing knight; Garrett A. Cushing, secretary; Dana F. Fellows, treasurer; Francis T. Doughty, tyler.

This is the county seat and its ad-

vancement soil, climate and development in the surrounding territory have contributed largely. The city is 20 miles from the gulf of Mexico and is served by three trunk lines of railroad, the big oil fields of the South and favorably located in Matagorda county, which comprises 650,000 acres of tillable land. For these reasons it has gained many people in the last few years.

The school system here is of a high standard, and there are numerous churches. Accommodations include three large hotels and there is a modern opera house.



View of the court house and the town square

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Tickets at special "Colonist" fares on sale March 14 to April 14

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PARTY REGISTER LAW DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

Members of That Political Organization in Legislature Decide to Vote as Individuals on the Proposed Statute

DIFFERENCES SHOWN

Republican members of the Legislature at an informal meeting after adjournment yesterday decided not to attempt to unite on one side or other on the question of abolition of party enrolment. There was a tacit understanding as the meeting dissolved that each Republican should vote as he pleased on the bill now pending in the Legislature to abolish party enrolment.

A general discussion of the merits of the bill, in which there was a wide difference of opinion expressed, led to a motion by Representative Caro that the meeting go on record in favor of the measure. Subsequently this motion was withdrawn after several members had declared that it would be unwise to attempt to pledge the Republicans when opinions were so diverse.

Representative Beck of Chelsea said that he believed in the existing party enrolment law. Representative Greenwood of Everett said that the law had worked to keep many voters from the polls and that he should vote to repeal it. Representative Hays of Boston favored the enrolment feature. Representative Haines of Medford urged repeal, saying that voters are now practically tagged at the polls.

Representative Drury of Waltham said there was discontent in his district over the enrolment law. Representative Sherburne of Brookline would allow voters to declare at the primary their intention to support a candidate. Representative Chamberlain of Springfield said that there was not strong demand for abolition.

Representative Worrell of Attleboro, criticized Republican leadership. Speaker Cushing said the fundamental difference between Republicans and Democrats was that the Republicans did what they considered was right.

Senator Horgan offered an order in the Senate late yesterday, action on which was deferred until today, that the joint committee on banks and banking investigate savings institutions similar to that conducted by the Henry Siegel Company and report as to what legislation may be necessary to protect the public. An order of similar purport was offered in the House by Representative Doyle of Boston.

The Senate postponed consideration of the immigration resolutions to Wednesday.

The amendment to the savings bank dividends bill reported by the committee on bills in third reading was adopted and further action put over to Wednesday.

Senator Doyle of New Bedford had tabled the adverse committee report on the petition to give every child between the ages of 5 and 16 years the right to attend a public school.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported that there was no legislation necessary on five special reports of the Boston transit commission on removal of the Boston elevated structures in Washington street, North and Main streets, Charlestown; tunnel from Boston to Chelsea, station in Washington street tunnel near Bennett street, connection of Dorchester tunnel with South station or additional tunnels in Boston. Representative Lawler of Boston dissents to practically all these adverse reports.

The bill reported favorably in the House by the committee on election laws to abolish oaths and certificates of nomination papers was rejected by a rising vote of 16 to 57 after a debate in which Representative Donovan of Boston, opposing the measure, said that Mayor Curley of Boston would be defeated the next time he sought public office if he aligns himself too closely with the Good Government Association.

The bill was opposed by Representative Lomasney and favored by Representative McMorrow.

Adverse report of the committee on taxation on the bill to tax seats in the Boston stock exchange was accepted.

Favorable action was taken on the bill relating to the election of the Taunton city council, the measure being substituted for an adverse committee report.

Adverse report on the bill reducing the time of service under the state retirement system was accepted.

Without debate the House accepted the leave to withdraw report of the committee on public service on the petition to include within the term "veteran" in the statute, persons who have received congressional medals of honor.

The following table shows how the work of the legislative committee of this year to date compares with that of last year at the corresponding time:

NAVAL MILITIA WILL CELEBRATE

The following committees have closed their hearings on all matters referred to them: Agriculture and public health sitting jointly, constitutional amendments, election laws, fisheries and game, labor and military affairs.

Favorable report has been made in the House by the committee on agriculture on a bill providing that there shall be a night watchman in stables containing more than four horses or mules.

VACATION SCHOOL SOUGHT
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In his annual report, W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, asks the board to establish a vacation school next July.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR ALIENS TO BE EXTENDED

(Continued from page one)

is conceded by all," said W. Stanwood Field, director of night and continuation schools, this morning, "and the public school furnishes the most favorable opportunity for acquainting our aliens with American customs, ideals and institutions. Immigrants arrive in this country in largest numbers during the spring months at or soon after the close of the evening school term. The time of their arrival is the best for getting them into our schools, but in previous years, the schools have not opened for these new arrivals until early in October. During the interim foreigners have become sufficiently sophisticated as not to feel keenly the need for instruction. When October came and the schools opened, they did not enter.

"The laws of this commonwealth compel those between 16 and 21 years of age who are not able to read and write the English language to attend evening school regularly whenever evening schools are in session. There have been about 5000 of these minors in our evening schools during this term, not including illiterates who are over 21.

"Progress this year has been more marked than in previous years. With the extension of the evening school term, there is excellent promise that a very large number will be able to pass the test by the end of the term."

The extension will be carried on in the Bigelow evening school, Chester H. Wilbar, principal; Bowdoin evening school, with a branch in the William Wirt Warren school, John Carroll, principal; Eliot evening school, Alvin P. Wagg, principal; Franklin evening school with a branch in the Hyde Park high schoolhouse, Joseph F. Gould, principal; Hancock evening school, Joel W. Reynolds, principal; Phillips Brooks evening school, Joseph T. F. Burrell, principal; Quincy evening school, Allan L. Sedley, principal; Theodore Lyman evening school, Frank E. Hobart, principal; Washington evening school, Leonard M. Patton, principal.

One additional first assistant was authorized by the school committee to take charge of the branches in the Bowdoin and Franklin evening schools.

Alfred R. Winter was appointed to the position of assistant, head of division, in the continuation school for the remainder of the school year.

Cadets of Dorchester high school are not to be allowed to have a prize drill on the Dunbar avenue grounds on May 8, rules the committee.

Appointment of teachers in rotation from the merit list was brought up by Michael H. Corcoran. At the present time the master of a school and the superintendent have a choice of selection for each appointment from the first three names on the merit list in any of the grades.

A change in the rules so that at least the one standing at the head of the list will be entitled to an explanation of why he was not chosen will probably be made shortly.

A communication from Mayor Curley requested the school committee to assume the expense of heating and lighting the house at Pine bank, Olmstead park, Jamaica Plain, now used as the children's museum.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR LYNN IS RECOMMENDED

(Continued from page one)

Equilibrium, he explained, is now obtained and maintained by flexing of wing rear extremities or ailerons. The principle of control in his opinion is that of balancing the bicycle and the consequence of the cessation of forward propulsion is likewise the same with the aeroplane and the motorcycle.

Mr. Harriman pointed out that the balancing by movements of flexing wing extremities has no precedent in nature. Equilibrium of the present flying machine, he said, is manually maintained by constant attention and instinctive movements in immediate counteraction to any unusual disturbance.

So long as machines are built with fixed horizontal wings, there can be no condition of stability in propelled flight or in soaring descent.

Mr. Harriman said that the natural force of gravitation that tends to pull a flying machine downward during non-propelled descent should be utilized in maintaining a position of inherent stability, in the same manner that the mechanical forces of propulsion, while pulling the machine forward, are utilized in maintaining a position of equilibrium.

The solution in the estimation of Mr. Harriman is propulsion for equilibrium and non-propulsion for inherent stability.

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INAUGURATIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN MAINE CITIES

HIGHWAY REFORM URGED IN AUGUSTA, WHILE BANGOR AND SACO MAYORS PROPOSE BETTERMENTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—Mayor Elmer E. Newbert devoted much of his inaugural address here yesterday to reforms in the highway department.

"Our system of highway work is wasteful and archaic and the ideal system calls for a department for the whole city with a single head," he said.

Such a system should have for its head a trained man, a reasonable salary should be paid and a term of at least three years should be our city charter should be amended by the next Legislature and the people given a chance to pass upon it."

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—An initiative measure which is being circulated in southern California for a place on the November ballot, provides that no adult working person shall receive less than \$2.50 a day for his work. A copy of the proposed law has been received at the secretary of state's office.

The law would make it a criminal offense for any employer to pay any person over 18 years of age less than \$2.50 a day, while for children under 18 \$1.50 a day is made the minimum. It is provided that the employer may pay part of the wages in board and lodging, but that not more than 70 cents a day shall be deducted on this account.

At the April meeting of the Massachusetts militia in the city hall yesterday, Mayor Pillbury urged a year of economy.

BANGOR, Me.—John G. Utterback, elected mayor of Bangor on the independent ticket, was inaugurated yesterday when the new city administration went into effect.

**JAS. B. CONNOLLY
CRITICIZES RULING**

In criticism of the ruling of the ballot law commission in declaring his Democratic nomination papers invalid James B. Connolly, candidate for the Progressive nomination for the twelfth district seat in Congress, declares though an enrolled Progressive he was solicited by friends to try for the Democratic nomination and secured valid signatures as attested by the election commissioners. On the line above where the candidate signs acceptance is a space for party designation. He declared that he interpreted this to mean with what party the candidate was affiliated and wrote Progressive. He says that to have written Democrat as the commission ruled he should have done might have deceived some voters.

FOUR DEMANDS FOR SAFETY IN FLYING TOLD

W. & A. Bacon Co. Receive Certificate—Officers Given—Stock Authorized Is \$1,500,000

Equilibrium, Stability, Control and Adaptability Held to Be Cardinal Requirements, According to J. E. Harriman

EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS

Equilibrium, stability, control and adaptability were set forth as the requirements for safety in any flying machine by J. Emery Harriman in a chalk talk before the Men's Club of the Second Unitarian Society in Brookline last night.

Mr. Harriman declared that there can be no inherent stability during propelled flight, that only when the motor is not running is there a condition of non-propelled flight and that the machine in position for propelled flight is not by any means in the proper form for non-propelled descent.

Mr. Harriman is the inventor of a biplane which he claims meets these requirements. Its wings are pivoted on the body so that they may be raised like the pinions of a bird for descent without power. It is controlled by a central overhead canopy with universal manipulation.

He refutes the assertion that equilibrium is the only thing that pertains to propelled flight. In his machine when the wings are raised the weights are thus lowered below the sustaining surface and thereby he claims is inherent stability gained.

The safety of the present machine according to Mr. Harriman is based wholly upon a condition of constant forward propulsion, upon a non-stop motor, and upon the control of equilibrium.

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SUCCESSORS TO SIEGEL COMPANY ARE INCORPORATED

W. & A. Bacon Co. Receive Certificate—Officers Given—Stock Authorized Is \$1,500,000

A certificate of incorporation was issued today by the commission of corporations to the W. & A. Bacon Company, which succeeds to the business of the Henry Siegel Company as a going concern.

The incorporators and officers are: President, Horace Bacon of Boston; vice-president, Fred A. Kerr of Brookline; treasurer and clerk, Augustus Bacon of Boston; directors, Horace Bacon, Augustus Bacon, Bernard Wolf, all of Boston; Fred A. Kerr, Joseph A. Butler, John T. Connor, William Bacon, all of Brookline; Theodore Lussier of Winthrop.

The authorized capital stock is \$1,500,000, represented by 5000 shares, preferred, at a par value of \$100 a share, and 10,000 shares of common at a par value of \$100 a share. Holders of preferred stock are to be first entitled to a fixed dividend of 7 per cent, payable on March 15 and Sept. 15.

There have been issued at the date of the certificate 4000 shares of preferred and 8000 shares of common stock paid for as follows: In cash, 2800 shares of preferred; in fixtures, etc., 1800 shares of common; in merchandise, 1200 shares of common; in lease, trademarks, etc., 5400 shares common; in delivery equipment, horses and wagons, 400 shares common.

The new company is authorized to do a general department store business and to manufacture, buy and deal in merchandise, including general dry goods and other articles.

The board of directors may appoint an executive committee of not less than three nor more than four of their number to have general direction of the business.

END OF PARTY ENROLMENT IS RECOMMENDED

(Continued from page one)

present system by which party designation of a voter at the primary is required to be made known has tended to keep many from the polls. On the other hand, the enrolment system has been upheld as minimizing the opportunity to "pack" a primary with voters of an opposing party for the purpose of nominating a weak opposition candidate.

Mr. McMorrow says he has tried to embody in the bill features which will meet the objections to the enrolment system and at the same time make it impracticable to "pack" the opponents' caucus.

It is provided that all voters at a primary election shall receive the same kind of a ballot without making known to what party they belong.

Each party represented at the election has a separate column on the ballot in which the names of all its candidates appear. The voter is required to confine his voting to the candidates of a single party. If crosses are placed in more than one column the ballot will be declared invalid.

The committee was divided as follows:

For the bill, Senator Chase, Republican, Senate chairman, and Senator Brennan of Cambridge and Representatives McMorrow, Gulbride and Phelan, Democrats, and Representative Guernsey, Progressive.

Opposed, Senator Hobbs, Republican, and Representatives Sherburne, House chairman, Hays, Worrall and Felton, all Republicans.

Enrolment Today Marks Close of a Campaign in Which a Determined Contest Has Been Waged to Justify New Law

PLAN TO ADD 142,000

Miss Margaret Foley, who has just returned from Pennsylvania, where she has been helping in campaign work under the auspices of the State Equal Suffrage

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DENVER URGES DRESS REFORM

Women belonging to Congress of Mothers issue an appeal

Simplicity in dress has been promised by fashion designers for several seasons, but that it has not appeared rapidly enough to satisfy the women of Denver is evidenced by a letter which has been sent out by the Denver Council of the Colorado Congress of Mothers to the retail merchants and manufacturers.

This movement for dress reform includes not only styles for women, but deals largely with the idea of securing more sensible dresses for school girls. Denver women have agitated the question of dress reform for several years and have taken this means of showing their disapproval of the growing tendency among young girls to bedeck themselves in the extreme of fashion in their attendance at school.

The plan is to induce the manufacturers to make more sensible, practical dresses; and, as it is a well known fact that buyers in dry goods stores do much toward molding the desires of the trade for different styles, it is hoped that they will feature styles more in keeping with the desires of the congress.

Favorable replies have been received from the merchants, and they have given the assurance of their hearty cooperation in any reform which has a systematic backing, and the women are so in earnest in this reform that they have announced that they intend to make a national agitation of this subject and send letters asking the cooperation

of the mothers' congresses in all states where the organization is active.

Not only does this congress ask that the clothing should be more appropriate for school wear, but that it should be more comfortable and artistic than that which is worn by the majority at the present time. To give prominence to this class of merchandise, the women of the congress, at the request of the merchants, are arranging a special exhibition of dresses for spring which are in accordance with the ideas of the mothers.

The letter which has been sent out by the congress to the merchants is as follows:

"There is a demand for simpler and more practical dresses for women and girls and for styles that will be more helpful, modest and artistic. The Denver district of the Colorado Congress of Mothers has taken action regarding this matter on request that the designers and manufacturers place upon the market garments that will conform more satisfactorily to the growing demand for clothing that will be more comfortable, satisfactory, sensible and appropriate.

"For instance, the extremely narrow skirts are objectionable to many women. They are inartistic and uncomfortable. A skirt of medium width is in great demand. We believe that the factories should supply the demand of the purchaser and place such garments in the shops. An exhibition of the new and simple dress will be held this summer."

FASHION AND STYLE NOT SAME

Latter defined as fitness in dress

Fashion and style are entirely different. For instance, fashion is impersonal, but style quickens into personal. Fashion proposes, but style adapts. Style is fashion thus adapted, plus manner, poise, bearing—plus the woman who wears.

That is a long definition, but it is really the right meaning of style, says Grace Margaret Gould in the Woman's Home Companion. Clothes are but designs, a mere bundle of odds after all, no matter how luxurious. When properly worn by the proper person at the proper time, they become costumes, stylized costumes.

In a word, style is fitness in dress.

Style makes the worn fresh and the old new. A dowdy, however lavishly dressed, is always a dowdy. She has no sense of smartness, which is the very essence of style.

You know there is that good old saying about seeing ourselves as others see us. Well, the trouble with most women is that they are too busy in seeing others to think that others are seeing them.

It is different with Fashion. She never discriminates. Her motto is "A dress for everybody and everybody for the dress." All she exacts is that her followers shall not think for themselves. But today women are less pliant than they were. Some women, many women, in fact, are beginning to think without the aid of Dame Fashion.

Fashion likes to go from one extreme to the other. She has a kindly feeling for the dress designers. It was not very long ago that she said "Let the lines of the figure be frankly revealed. Curves are artistic. Do everything possible to emphasize them."

Now her newest edict is: "No hips, no waist, no shoulders; just a hagginess and a general drooping effect."

Fashion has a good memory. She recalls her former triumphs and longs to do it again. She now plans to have the bustle again. She even dares to wish for the hoop skirt, but in this she is going a bit too far. The minaret tunic, with its many variations, is a fashion that she has successfully launched, but to the tyranny of the uncertain hoop skirt the American woman defiantly says "Never, never again."

But styles are changing. This spring it will be the Japanese effect at the neck and, in skirts, the Japanese tunic and the bustle.

All the traditions about collars of good and regular standing in the past will be broken this spring. Not to fit—that is the slogan of the new spring collars. It is the Japanese collar we are to wear if we expect to be very fashionable, and this stands out from the neck at the back and at the sides, and in the front there is the low-cut neck line. It is in these Japanese neck-effects that one must be very careful not to go to extremes.

The fact that draperies are moving toward the back has done much to make bustle effects the mode. The first of the bustle skirts show very effective draperies. For the abruptness and weight of the old-time bustle they have substituted grace and lightness. In many of the skirts the new bustle forms the back of a short tunic.

The Japanese tunic effect will be a leader among tunics this spring. It consists of a long asab-like drapery at the back of the skirt which is turned up at the bottom to form a loop. This Japanese tunic is often used in connection with a short minaret tunic which shows only at the front and sides.

There are to be tunics and still more tunics this spring, and flounces—some plaited, some straight and some spiral—and also draperies, and many, many skirts in the "peg-top" effect.

The average skirt will be made with an inside belt, which is usually from one to one and a half inches high.

Every variation that you can possibly think of in the minaret style will be

ORANGE FRITTER A GOOD DESSERT

An excellent orange fritter suitable either for luncheon or for a dessert for dinner may be made by adding to the plain fritter batter an extra egg and extra sugar, the grated peel of one orange and half a cupful of candied orange peel, says the Country Gentleman. This should be served with a hot orange sauce made from the juice and peel of another orange, two tablespoons of butter, one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of cornstarch. The sugar, butter and cornstarch should be thoroughly blended, the grated peel added with one cupful of boiling water. Cook until it is clear and then turn in the strained juice of the orange. When this is slightly cold add to it a cupful of thick, rich cream which has been whipped dry, and serve with the fritters.

SKIRT TWO INCHES OFF GROUND

Other features of the spring modes

There is much discussion at present in regard to the length of skirts. In America the skirt two inches from the ground will be a favorite length. Quite a number of the skirts are shorter in the back than in the front.

The kimono sleeve will reign. It doesn't make a particle of difference whether it is an old story or not, writes Grace Margaret Gould in the Woman's Home Companion.

The raglan sleeve, which gives the long shoulder effect, will also be used, and the mandarin sleeve, which has its armhole across the waist line. The average sleeve will be three quarters length. A number of waists, however, will be made with longer sleeves in modified bishop effect.

For women who feel that the sleeve cut in one with the body of the waist is unbecoming, a regulation sleeve may be adopted, but in this case, to have it at all up-to-date the armhole must be larger than it was last year. Coats—that is suit coats—are to be

worn. There will be plaited minaret tunics that entirely encircle the figure, and tunics that start from the side seams of the skirt and continue across the back. Tunics that ripple in old-time goitrot plaids will also be much worn.

The fashion outline for the spring costume will be: No armholes, large waists, bouffant effects at the hips and frequently at the back, and a pronounced narrowing line toward the feet. Drapery conspicuously caught in at the sides is another feature of the new skirts which gives in a measure the trouser effect.

Coats—that is suit coats—are to be

shorter and cut up in front, and there is a definite reason and a good one for this decision. Now that the drapery has moved up in skirts and we are aiming for a very full effect at the hips, it is quite wise to have the new coats short and flaring so that the fulness of the skirts can be accommodated and not be crushed.

The tailored suit jacket will be so short that it will reach to the curve of the hip line. Bolero and Eton effects will be seen, and there will also be many short jackets that will have the fronts hung straight from the bust line to the edge of the jacket.

The newest short coats will have the ripple effect at the lower edge, and this same ripple effect will show in a pronounced way in the many short tunics of the skirts.

In fabrics and designs oriental effects still predominate. Printed patterns are seen more than brocades. Among the favored materials are Egyptian crepe, satin nocturne, which shows a raised pebble effect, the tango crepes and the new cotton corduroy fabric called golfin.

which has a velvety texture.

Japanese blue will be one of the favorite colors. It resembles peacock-blue. In fact it is astonishing how at the beginning of every new season so many blues are spoken of as favorites. Two very intense blues are imperial and Titian. Then there is a lovely soft blue called Romney. Eco blue is bright and light, it reminds one of old-time sky-blue.

Many tan and old-gold shades will be seen, and a very odd biscuit tone that has a greenish tinge will be fashionable as a trimming touch. Gray with a faint yellow tone, combined with canary-yellow, is a favored French color combination.

Sashes, which will be the height of style, show many Roman stripes and there will also be many tango red sashes with tassel ends. Marigold and many varying shades of red-browns will be featured. There will be a brick or tango red, many of them used in combination with a touch of blue.

For an odd trimming note nothing can equal the new buttons for spring. Some of them are very large. These are made of tinted wood with odd-shaped splashes of color introduced. There are also buttons that look like buckles and other buttons which are in the form of fruits. Some of the fruit buttons represent a plate showing different kinds of fruit.

I never buy the canned soups. Always the chicken rackets are boiled down with an onion, strained and creamed; the beef and lamb bones used to make stock, and if it is good and strong it is delicious with just tapioca in it, or a little canned tomatoes, or chopped vegetables. Weak stock may be used as a basis for the good onion soup, au gratin, as a novelty.

I do my largest buying on Saturdays after making an outline plan of menus for the coming week. I go to market and have learned the various cuts of meat, especially the cheaper grades, which I often buy. The sticking piece, for 20 cents a pound, and the horsehoe and the back loin, a little higher, make excellent stews if carefully prepared.

The shoulder of lamb, with the neck attached, for 80 or 90 cents, will serve three dinners, first as a stew, the neck cooked en casserole and garnished with spaghetti, and the shoulder roasted, the left-over served cold next day or in a shepherd's pie. Chuck steak, 1/2 pounds for 25 cents, will make a good meat pie. Tripe is cheap, and a popular dish with us, with cream sauce, baked potatoes and boiled onions. A dozen lamb's kidneys cooked en brochette (split and broiled with a bit of bacon tucked in the center with wooden toothpicks) makes a good dinner with creamed potatoes, Brussels sprouts and hot apple tapioca pudding. Braised calf's liver is delicious and cheap. The whole liver (one weighing 1 1/2 pounds) is ample for two dinners (for five persons) is larded and cooked several hours en casserole, closely covered, with a little water, a bay leaf and one carrot, onion and turnip chopped fine. Place the liver on the vegetables with a little chopped bacon or salt pork on top and baste occasionally. Serve with a brown gravy, garnishing with the chopped vegetables and with spinach, mashed potatoes and baked apples for dessert, and you have an appetizing meal for some winter night.

It was one of the fine sights of a day in vacation. Though the hero was only a beetle, many a boy might well copy his example. With a deal of hard work the big, black fellow had gathered a large ball of dirt and was rolling it along. Bracing his fore feet against the ground, he was pushing the load with his hind feet. Rather blind way it seemed, and I wasn't surprised when the ball rolled into a hollow and stuck there. In vain the beetle pushed; he couldn't get it out. But instead of giving up, as I have known a boy to do when a task was hard, the little general climbed to the top of the ball to study the situation. Choosing the side where the rim of the hollow was lowest, he went down again to his work. He pushed with all his might, but to no purpose. Then another survey from the top and new plan was adopted. Getting his hind feet under the load and straightening his back like an athlete lifting, he managed to raise the ball just a little. Then with his fore feet he pulled a bit of dirt into the hollow, thus raising the ball a little higher. And with a new

SPRING DISH

Buckles continue to simulate some usefulness in milady's costume, judging by the way they persistently cling to bodice, skirt and even the coat, says the St. Paul Despatch.

Especially popular as a finish to gowns and wraps of all kinds of materials are buckles covered with the same fabric. These buckle frames in various sizes may be bought for 15 cents apiece.

Plenty of fruit, home baked bread, good butter and old-fashioned pinhead oatmeal steamed for 15 hours are included in our menus. We eat rice frequently as a luncheon dish with bacon, or with stewed mushrooms (one pound at 40 cents ample for my family) as a special treat. Rice with curried meats or chicken is delicious, and in strawberry season makes a fine dessert, cold, and molded, with a sauce of the crushed fruit, creamed butter and sugar. Bean soup is popular, too, cooked all day with a ham bone and a couple of onions stuck with cloves.

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The shoulder of lamb, with the neck attached, for 80 or 90 cents, will serve three dinners, first as a stew, the neck cooked en casserole and garnished with spaghetti, and the shoulder roasted, the left-over served cold next day or in a shepherd's pie. Chuck steak, 1/2 pounds for 25 cents, will make a good meat pie.

Tripe is cheap, and a popular dish with us, with cream sauce, baked potatoes and boiled onions. A dozen lamb's kidneys cooked en brochette (split and broiled with a bit of bacon tucked in the center with wooden toothpicks) makes a good dinner with creamed potatoes, Brussels sprouts and hot apple tapioca pudding. Braised calf's liver is delicious and cheap. The whole liver (one weighing 1 1/2 pounds) is ample for two dinners (for five persons) is larded and cooked several hours en casserole, closely covered, with a little water, a bay leaf and one carrot, onion and turnip chopped fine. Place the liver on the vegetables with a little chopped bacon or salt pork on top and baste occasionally. Serve with a brown gravy, garnishing with the chopped vegetables and with spinach, mashed potatoes and baked apples for dessert, and you have an appetizing meal for some winter night.

It was one of the fine sights of a day in vacation. Though the hero was only a beetle, many a boy might well copy his example. With a deal of hard work the big, black fellow had gathered a large ball of dirt and was rolling it along. Bracing his fore feet against the ground, he was pushing the load with his hind feet. Rather blind way it seemed, and I wasn't surprised when the ball rolled into a hollow and stuck there. In vain the beetle pushed; he couldn't get it out. But instead of giving up, as I have known a boy to do when a task was hard, the little general climbed to the top of the ball to study the situation. Choosing the side where the rim of the hollow was lowest, he went down again to his work. He pushed with all his might, but to no purpose. Then another survey from the top and new plan was adopted. Getting his hind feet under the load and straightening his back like an athlete lifting, he managed to raise the ball just a little. Then with his fore feet he pulled a bit of dirt into the hollow, thus raising the ball a little higher. And with a new

SPRING DISH

Buckles continue to simulate some usefulness in milady's costume, judging by the way they persistently cling to bodice, skirt and even the coat, says the St. Paul Despatch.

Especially popular as a finish to gowns and wraps of all kinds of materials are buckles covered with the same fabric. These buckle frames in various sizes may be bought for 15 cents apiece.

Plenty of fruit, home baked bread, good butter and old-fashioned pinhead oatmeal steamed for 15 hours are included in our menus. We eat rice frequently as a luncheon dish with bacon, or with stewed mushrooms (one pound at 40 cents ample for my family) as a special treat. Rice with curried meats or chicken is delicious, and in strawberry season makes a fine dessert, cold, and molded, with a sauce of the crushed fruit, creamed butter and sugar. Bean soup is popular, too, cooked all day with a ham bone and a couple of onions stuck with cloves.

Many tan and old-gold shades will be seen, and a very odd biscuit tone that has a greenish tinge will be fashionable as a trimming touch. Gray with a faint yellow tone, combined with canary-yellow, is a favored French color combination.

Sashes, which will be the height of style, show many Roman stripes and there will also be many tango red sashes with tassel ends. Marigold and many varying shades of red-browns will be featured. There will be a brick or tango red, many of them used in combination with a touch of blue.

For an odd trimming note nothing can equal the new buttons for spring. Some of them are very large. These are made of tinted wood with odd-shaped splashes of color introduced. There are also buttons that look like buckles and other buttons which are in the form of fruits. Some of the fruit buttons represent a plate showing different kinds of fruit.

I never buy the canned soups. Always the chicken rackets are boiled down with an onion, strained and creamed; the beef and lamb bones used to make stock, and if it is good and strong it is delicious with just tapioca in it, or a little canned tomatoes, or chopped vegetables. Weak stock may be used as a basis for the good onion soup, au gratin, as a novelty.

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English Meeting House Still Is Used by Rural Quakers



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hall Thorpe, R. B. A.)

Jordans, place of worship in quiet spot in Buckinghamshire at which Friends peacefully gather

RATES OF 7000 PHONE USERS IN VERMONT ORDERED CUT

New England Company to Appeal From Public Service Board Ruling for Reduction of About \$3 in Annual Rate for Six or More Parties

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Reduction in the rates of 7000 telephone subscribers in Vermont is ordered in the report of the public service commission with one member dissenting.

The average reduction is a little less than \$3 a year and affects only those lines on which there are six or more parties. The commission believes the toll rates "are reasonable and should not be disturbed."

The order becomes effective within 30 days and applies to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, three of its subsidiaries—the Vermont Telephone & Telegraph Company of Montpelier, the Franklin County Telephone Company of St. Albans, the Champlain Valley Telephone Company of Brandon and one independent company, the Springfield Local Telephone Company of Springfield.

An appeal from the order will be made by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Vice-President E. K. Hall of the company said that the reduction "would practically wipe out every dollar of net revenue now earned in Vermont." The company may appeal to the Vermont supreme court or bring a bill in equity in the federal court.

The Springfield company, the only independent affected, has 126 subscribers and is ordered to reduce its rate of \$18 for farmers' residences to \$15. The commission finds that the company declared a 300 per cent stock dividend in 1912. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is ordered to reduce its rate of \$18 for six-party residence line and for a party farmer line of 15 or more to \$15. The majority report declares that the inventory showed an excessive valuation of property.

The Vermont Company, a subsidiary of the New England, is ordered to reduce its rate of \$25 for a four-party business service to \$24, and the rate of \$18 for a six-party residence and 15 or more party farmer line to \$15.

The Franklin County Company is ordered to reduce from \$24 for a six-party business line in group 7 exchanges to \$21; from \$21 in group 2 exchanges to \$18; from \$18 for six-party residences to \$15; from \$19.80 and \$16.80 on 15-party farmer lines to \$18 and \$15, respectively.

The Champlain Valley Company is ordered to reduce its rate of \$21 for six-party business lines and 15 or more party lines to \$18.

The Passumpsic Telephone Company was dismissed without any reductions. The same decision was rendered in the case of the Western Telephone & Telegraph Company.

W. R. Warner, the dissenting member, points out that the New England company introduced a large amount of evidence which has not been refuted and which must be given credence. He says he is unable to find that less working capital is required for the operation of the New England and its subsidiary plants, and he cannot agree that 6 per cent is a fair rate of return on investments in a public utility of this character.

The rate of return, he holds, should be upon the physical valuation of the property, and some allowances should be made for fluctuations in revenues.

The investigation of telephone rates was started June 4, 1913.

Vice-President's Views

In a statement discussing the order of the Vermont public service commission reducing telephone rates, Vice-President Hall of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company says:

"There seem to be four possible courses open to the company:

"1.—To acquiesce in the majority decision of the commission and undertake to have the loss on its Vermont business carried by the telephone-using public of the other states. Under this proposition the company would be furnishing certain grades of service in Vermont at lower rates than the company would be charging for the same grades of service furnished under similar conditions in other states."

"2. If, on the other hand, the company should adopt for similar grades of

AMHERST TOPICS HELP FARMER IN HIS DAILY TASKS

Field Crops, Farm Management, Dairying, Poultry, Fruit and Forestry Are All Included in Discussions

BETTER RESULTS AIM

AMHERST, Mass.—Farmers at the state agricultural college in session today. Conferences cover half a dozen lines of activity, including field crops, farm management, dairying, poultry, fruit, floriculture, market gardening, forestry, home economics and community development.

ECONOMIC use of fertilizers, an important problem of the modern farm; opportunities for sheep raising in this state, orcharding, and community organization were taken up at the opening meetings yesterday. The growing of potatoes and spraying, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle, continuation of the apple problems, and benefits of mutual assistance are being discussed today.

P. M. Harwood, general agent of the dairy bureau of the state board of agriculture, will speak this afternoon. He will deal largely with the work that is being done under his direction for the encouragement of dairying.

The opening talk was by Prof. J. A. McLean in Grinnell arena on sheep. New England, he said, is naturally a sheep community. The faults for scarcity of sheep here he pointed out included the neglect of what flocks there are and the presence of dogs.

H. D. Haskins treated the subject of fertilizers from an economical standpoint, stating that New England uses about \$3,000,000 worth annually. He discussed fully several questions: "Do we use in our fertilizers the proper proportions of the different constituents?" "Do we always use the most economical fertilizer possible?" "Do we use the several constituents which will give the desired result with different crops?"

Dr. J. K. Shaw of the Massachusetts experimental station discussed "The choice of varieties in apples."

Professor Sears gave a lecture on the buying of nursery stock. The first part of this lecture was a discussion of northern versus southern grown nursery stock, followed by an enumeration of the many advantages of locally grown stock in particular.

Section 6 on community development had the head of the division, Prof. E. L. Morgan, extension professor of community organization of Massachusetts Agricultural College, for the first speaker of the week.

In the absence of Dr. T. N. Carver, who was the scheduled evening speaker, C. W. Thompson brought a message from the rural organization service on the subject, "Some problems in rural organization—the rural exodus."

Delegates elected to go to Washington are: The regent, Mrs. Vose; Miss Collegh, Mrs. Susie Ware; Mrs. Phoebe Baker and Miss Addie Dunbar.

D. A. R. CHAPTER TO NAME OFFICERS

Col. Thomas Gardner chapter, D. A. R., holds its annual meeting at Riverbank Court this evening. The list of officers for election includes: Regent, Miss Emma Collegh; vice-regent, Mrs. Kate Chamberlain; treasurer, Miss Cora Morris; historian, Miss Esther Meserve; and for reelection the secretary, Miss Hattie S. Bean, and registrar, Miss Grace M. Prue.

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BROOKLINE CLASS ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers were elected yesterday at Brookline high school for the class-day exercises of the seniors. Dugold C. Jackson, Jr., was chosen ivy orator; Hoyt Sherman, prophet; Rosamond Flanders, prophetess.

At a previous meeting Victor A. Kramer was elected class orator and Julian H. Reinherz, historian. President McLaughlin will appoint the class-day committee next week. Dr. A. W. Roberts of the faculty will be in charge of the exercises as in past years.

MELROSE TEACHER CHOSEN

FITCHBURG, Mass.—George G. Wright of Melrose high school commercial department was elected commercial teacher of Fitchburg high school yesterday afternoon. His salary will be \$1700 a year.

CARS ARE RUN TILL DARK

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Car service maintained here Monday by the Terre Haute, Indiana & Eastern Traction Company, whose employees went on a strike Saturday night, ceased at dark.

RECALLED MAYOR AGAIN IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, once recalled, took the oath of office as mayor Monday without ceremony.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is easy enough to realize what made Devon men mariners, how the men of Bristol became slaves, and why the Cornishmen took to wrecking. All that is part of the evolution of the great kingdom of the West Saxons. But when one asks the reason for that love of independence and rebellion against tradition which came to characterize the men of Buckinghamshire, the answer is not so simple. Buckle used to say that the men born and bred on the uplands, amidst the avalanches and the torrents, grew up in the nature of things superstitious. So it might be argued that the men born and bred in the uplands, rolling perpetually against the gray skies, have grown up naturally as free as the wind swelling up out of the bottoms and roaring as it listeth along the Chiltern ridges. Anyway there is scarcely a corner of the county unconsecrated with the name of some soldier of freedom:

"Yours are Hampden's, Russell's glory, Sidney's matchless fame is yours.

Martyrs in heroic story

Worth a thousand Agincourts."

Of all these names not one is better known than that of William Penn, the man who earned fame and position by what must, in his day, have seemed the hopeless sacrifice of fame and position for conscience sake. To be a Quaker in Penn's day was to be an outcast. His leader, Fox, was making the circuit of the jails of England, whilst cavalier and Puritan alike, in arms for liberty of worship for themselves, were in arms against liberty of worship for any one else. It was the steadfast adherence, in such circumstances, of the "friend" of the seventeenth century to his principles that makes Jordans what it is today to everyone capable of understanding single-heartedness and self-sacrifice. It is at once the Mecca and the Westminster of the "friends," but there is no green turban to entice the faithful, and no soaring columns or wealth of tracery to satisfy the eyes of the tourist.

The little brick meeting-house stands in the shadow of the woods, in the depths of a Buckinghamshire bottom, with the uplands lifting like Atlantic rollers all around it. There is not another building in sight of it, and only the creaking of a farm wagon or the pant of an occasional motor car breaks the silence. The building stands back from the crossroads across its little grass churchyard, under the very branches of the beech trees interlaced all about it. It is in the very center of the Buckinghamshire free country. One road runs to Beaconsfield, the home of Burke himself. Another lifts over the hill to the village of Penn on a distant ridge. The other two roads run to the Chaffonts: Chaffont St. Giles, where Milton had his cottage, and where Fleetwood, the regicide, had his house the "Vache," a whimsical dairy farm when John was king; and Chaffont St. Peters, where Isaac Pennington, republican mayor of London, and lieutenant of the Tower held those early Quaker services in the Grange.

For some two and a half centuries the "friends" have flocked through the Buckinghamshire lanes to the whitewashed room, with its rough wooden benches, as gaunt and unadorned as the upper chambers depicted by the brushes of the old masters. They came there when Jeffries was in temporary lodgings in Pennington's house at Chaffont St. Peters, and in spite of all the efforts made by the bishop and the presbyters they are tramping there still.

DETROIT TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

DETROIT—Plans are being considered by the school board to concentrate responsibility in having new school buildings constructed according to specifications, by placing their erection under the direct supervision of William G. Malcolmson, school board architect. Captain Stewart, who has had this task in the past, would then be responsible only for the maintenance and inspection of completed schools, the Free Press explains.

A junket of inspectors is being considered to gain further information on school building problems.

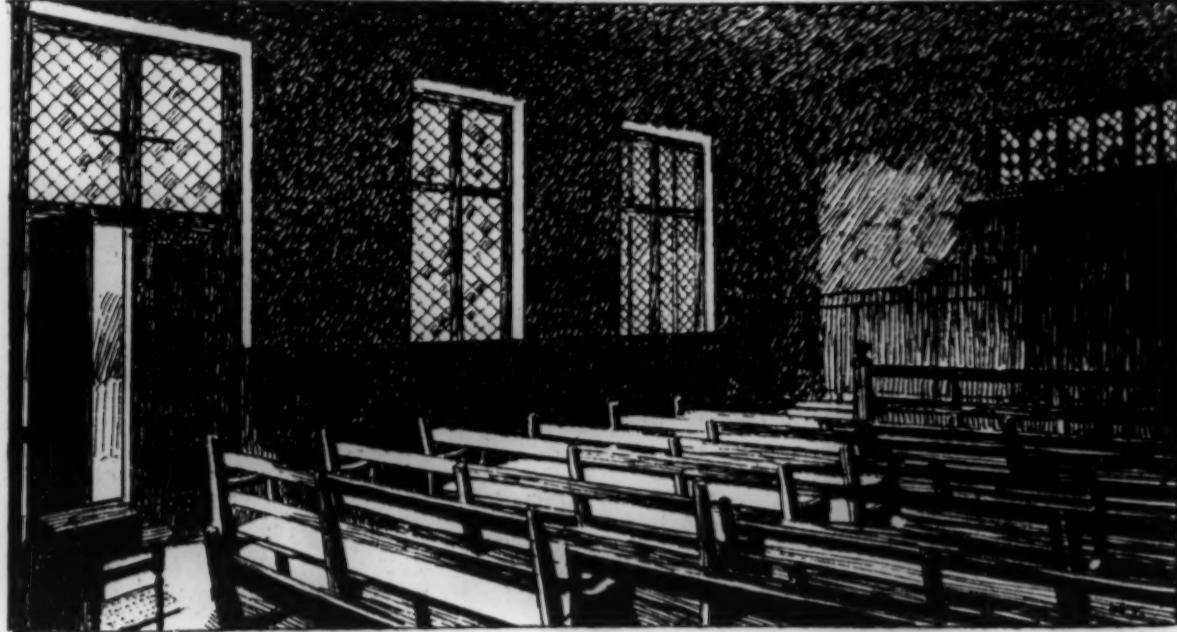
SAN ANTONIO A U. S. POST CARD DEPOT

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—"Number, 6,200,000; weight, 42,640 pounds." That is the bill of lading on one shipment of postal cards from Washington for San Antonio postoffice, the Express reports.

The supply of post cards already on hand in the local office amounted to approximately 5,000,000. As San Antonio is the official postal card center of all the Southwest, distributing as many as a million in one consignment occasionally, the additional tons of matter bearing the "U. S." stamp will hardly be stored very long.

TOLEDO MAY PAY MEN UNION WAGES

TOLEDO, O.—Readjustment of wages and salaries paid to employees of the city will be started at an early meeting of the finance committee of council. The subject will be the resolution prepared by Councilman Kewley, the purpose of which, according to the Blade, is to pay day laborers in the employ of Toledo regular union wages.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hall Thorpe, R. B. A.)

Interior of rural edifice where much opposed sect met two and a half centuries ago

POLICEMEN OF REVERE VOTED SALARY RAISE

Patrolmen Are Increased From \$3 to \$3.24 a Day and Sergeants From \$3.25 to \$3.50 at the Annual Town Meeting

OTHER PLACES ACTIVE

Town meetings were held in many parts of the state yesterday and were marked by record attendances. In Revere the citizens voted to accept the recommendation of the finance committee, providing for an increase in pay for patrolmen and sergeants of the police department.

WEYMOUTH—At the adjourned town meeting last night there was the largest attendance for many years, there being 1200 voters present. It was voted to postpone the building of a new schoolhouse at Weymouth Landing indefinitely.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—At the town meeting here yesterday of 670 voters cast 26 were by women. To secure a clear understanding of the town's accounts an adjourned meeting is to be held in four weeks.

PALMER, Mass.—For highway surveyor, Charles T. Brainerd was reelected,

at town meeting, defeating Charles E. Fuller. The appropriation meeting will be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the town house.

SOUTHAMPTON, Mass.—Discussions of the establishment of a water system took place at the town meeting here yesterday. A committee was named to report at the next annual meeting.

GRANBY, Mass.—Granby voted to give the state highway commissioners \$1000 to extend the road from Moody road to the mountain.

HAMPDEN, Mass.—Hampden voters referred to the school committee article providing for transportation of children to the schoolhouses.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In our last article we did not finish decided by match play. So the brilliant medalist has an equal opportunity of distinguishing herself with the great match player, whether the former ever is able to carry off the championship or not.

In the Philadelphian for 1912 Mrs. Barlow, as was expected, proved invincible once more.

Over in the West we again find Miss Painter to the fore. In the W. W. G. A. championship final she found a worthy opponent in a young player who later added to her growing reputation in the national. Miss Ruth Chisholm of Cleveland shows great promise. In the Chicago championship Miss Painter defeated Miss Layman, like herself a fine exponent of the short game, and in California Miss Cheesborough won again, meeting in the final Mrs. Kennett, better known as Miss Isabel Smith. Mrs. Whitecombe defended her Wisconsin title successfully.

In the eastern, Mrs. R. H. Barlow again had things all her own way. It is curious point about this method of deciding the eastern by medal play, that the title has lain among three people only during the 10 years of its existence, Mrs. E. C. Wheeler holding it twice, Miss F. C. Osgood three times and this was Mrs. Barlow's second victory, which as time was to show was followed by a third one in succession (1913). But I am anticipating.

A still more curious point is that with the Misses Curtis, Miss Bishop, Miss Harley, all national champions, and in the case of the Misses Curtis, frequently first or second in the qualifying round of the U. S. G. A. tournament, none of these players have carried off the eastern. One might draw strange conclusions from these circumstances regarding the respective merits of deciding championships by match or by medal play. The former seems to give every one more chance of doing well, and for that reason is possibly the fairer test, speaking generally. The medal play ability is evidently of the nature of a gift given to some people. That is one great point in favor of the Ladies Golf Union system of Great Britain. Handicaps are decided on score play, and to have a low handicap carried with it much honor because of the standard system of pars, so that all are handicapped from the best the British champion can do. Whereas the championship and also the Scottish, Irish and English national tournaments are

This finishes up 1912, a year in which we see new names coming forward in the big events, with just enough former title holders keeping their places to make us feel that they must be reckoned with still. It is really curious looking down the list for the next year to see how coming events cast their shadows before, and 1911 and 1912 seem in ladies' golf to lead up naturally to 1913. One cannot help wondering what the present year is to bring forth.

Telephone, Oxford 1

Filene's

FORMAL SPRING OPENING THIS WEEK

The New Silhouette

shows the skirt "plus femme," as the French say: meaning that in flounces, draperies and frills a woman appears more womanlike than in the straight and severe tailored mode.

The new fashion is decidedly in favor of the slim figure, although the stout woman can wear the new models successfully if she is properly corseted.

La Vida Corsets

are distinguished by their long-wearing, imported materials, daintiness of trimming and graceful contour. The new La Vida corsets are supple, low of bust, close and smooth of hip, and without rigidity. They retain their resiliency and are rustproof.

The La Vida for the slender figure has very few bones. The stout woman's La Vida does not make the mistake of being "boneless," but gives proper support.

La Vida Corsets are \$3.50 and up.

(FILENE'S—THIRD FLOOR)



WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Peru Condemns Oligarchy Argentina Awaits Royalty

LIMA HEARS CONSTITUTION PRAISED AT BIG GATHERING

Those Successful in Overthrowing President Billinghurst Meet in Banquet Hall He Used to Frequent and Discuss Plans for the New Government

LIMA, Peru.—In the identical banquet hall of the zoological park restaurant where on many occasions the deposed President, Guillermo Billinghurst, used to receive the homage of his adherents, the successful opponents to the Billinghurst administration met the other evening to celebrate what the many speakers termed the maintenance of the constitution.

At first glance it would have been difficult to realize that the festive gathering was the outcome and effect of a revolution, a coup d'état that sent a President into exile, and overthrew completely a regime that had been looked upon as adamant. Needless to say that the principal actors in the political events of only a few days before were present to give account of their action regarding the dethronement of the chief executive of the republic.

Mr. Luis Pardo, president of the National Club, in a speech that rang with patriotic feeling, asked his hearers to join in a movement that, once for all, would make impossible any arbitrary rule on the part of a Peruvian President. Special attention centered on Srs. Jorge and Manuel Prado y Ugarteche for their disinterested labor in behalf of the

reform movement. Col. Oscar Benavides, the acknowledged leader of the party in control, spoke of his part in the revolutionary movement, and said that he hoped the result achieved justified the means employed.

Many other military men expressed themselves in terms of loyalty to the constitution, and promised that the army and navy would be found ready at any moment to support the provincial government, as well as the President chosen at the coming election. Much will depend on the attitude of the first Vice-President of Peru, Roberto E. Leguia, who is now on his way to Lima after being notified of the change in government. The Peruvian "juntas" does not anticipate any difficulty in convincing Sr. Leguia that whatever the next step is it will be in the interest of the whole nation.

The fact that a number of the more important nations already have recognized the new order of things has proved a matter of considerable benefit in the working out of the governmental program now under way in this capital. The country as a whole has signified its intention to stand by anything that Lima may do toward entrenching herself even more firmly than at present along the west coast of South America.

PACIFIC TERMINAL SITE AT BALBOA COVERS 103 ACRES

Concrete Pier, Repair Wharf, Two Drydocks and Coaling Plant to Give Facilities to Ships

BALBOA, C. Z.—The site of the Pacific terminal at Balboa, including the dry docks, shop facilities, wharves, and the one new commercial pier authorized at present, begins with the sea end and extends about one mile in a southwest to northeast direction. It is bounded on the west and north by the approach channels from the canal, on the south by Sosa hills, and on the east by the yards of the Panama railroad. Its normal width is about 900 feet, and it will have an area of approximately 103 acres.

The site was originally a flat on the northwest side of Sosa hills, with general elevation of only a few feet above sea level. Solid rock under the site dips at a steep inclination from the hills. The area occupied by the shops proper has been raised to a general elevation of about 17.5 feet above sea level by means of dry spoil; the area east of the shops proper was raised to a general elevation of about 16 feet by material pumped into it by pipeline suction dredges, working in the inner harbor. At the same time, the site was widened by excavation along the north face of Sosa hills.

The area devoted to the terminals was formerly occupied by a part native, American village known as La Boca, as well as by the shipways, wharves, and shops of the Pacific dredging department, the quartermaster's storehouse, and the storage yard for supplying materials to that department.

The accommodations for shipping at the terminals include a reinforced concrete pier, 1000 feet long by 300 feet wide for handling cargo; a repair wharf, having an aggregate length of 296 feet, with average width of 50 feet; two dry docks, the larger 1000 feet long, 110 feet wide, and with a depth of 35 feet over the keel blocks at mean tide, the smaller 350 feet long, 71 feet wide, and with a depth of 13½ feet over the keel blocks at mean tide; and a coaling plant with facilities for handling and storing 210,900 tons of coal.

COZUMEL ISLAND INVESTIGATED BY YUCATAN BOARD

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—The agricultural board of Yucatan has compiled statistics relating to the island of Cozumel, which is in the Caribbean sea off the eastern coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it is separated by a channel 10 miles in width, through which flows the gulf stream. The island is a part of the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo, and, with its 1300 inhabitants, is the most populous center of that federal division.

Cozumel is 270 miles from either Progreso, Mexico, or Belize, British Honduras, and is passed by fruit steamers from Mobile and New Orleans. The area of the island is 105,222 acres, most of which is covered with forests. Coconuts are grown for export, the largest plantation being owned by Mrs. Engracia F. Anduze de Perez, while Coldwell and Bonastre have a 4-year-old coconut plantation containing 25,500 trees.

PERU'S ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

CALLAO, Peru.—Some apprehension exists regarding the future attitude of the new government toward Chile. The deposed President, Guillermo Billinghurst, was decidedly pro-Chilean, but the same is not said about those now in control.

PERU-BOLIVIA ALLIANCE SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

Visit of Former President Pando to Lima Forecasts a New South American Entente Between Neighboring Republics

CHILE IS ON GUARD

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Gen. Jose M. Pando has returned to the capital after his momentous trip to Lima. The attentions shown the former Bolivian President in Peru are now being duplicated here, both by Peruvians residing in this city and those of General Pando's countrymen who realize the great importance of the statesman's journey to the neighboring republic.

The purpose of General Pando's visit was ostensibly to cement the existing friendship of the kindred people into something substantial and politically profitable. Since his return to Lima he has given several interesting accounts of his labors while in Lima. The newspapers of Lima, almost without exception, pointed out the significance of Peru and Bolivia drawing closer, and there are those who see in the present entente a move to forestall any action that Chile might take toward entrenching herself even more firmly than at present along the west coast of South America.

There is scarcely another Bolivian of the present generation who is able to represent the various political factions as disinterestedly as Dr. Pando. His administration is looked back to as one of the most successful in the history of the country. The troubles that he helped to minimize during the eventful years when Chile proclaimed its sovereignty of the sea were shared also by the Peruvian people. The neighbor has not forgotten the past and when General Pando became President in 1899 it was due to him that peace with honor was gained for the Bolivians.

General Pando was in Peru just before the revolution swept President Billinghurst from office. Although he was fated by the government, the change in administration will by no means affect the strengthened ties between the countries. If anything, the new regime is more decided in its leaning toward Bolivia than were the Billinghurst adherents, and if it is true that the Chilean and Peruvian relations have become strained lately there is one more reason why Peru and Bolivia will draw closer.

COROZAL TO GET ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

COROZAL, C. Z.—At a meeting here by those interested in the organization of a Christian Endeavor society, a constitution was adopted, and a nominating committee appointed.

The constitution provides that the name of the organization shall be the Christian Endeavor Society of Corozal; that there shall be two classes of members, active and associate; that the officers shall consist of a president, secretary, treasurer, and pianist, elected for a term of three months.

NICARAGUA TARIFF RAISED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Pressed for funds, the government found it necessary to increase the tariff duties 33 1/3 per cent. The extra revenue raised in this manner is to be applied to the payment of the domestic debt, according to the minister of finance.

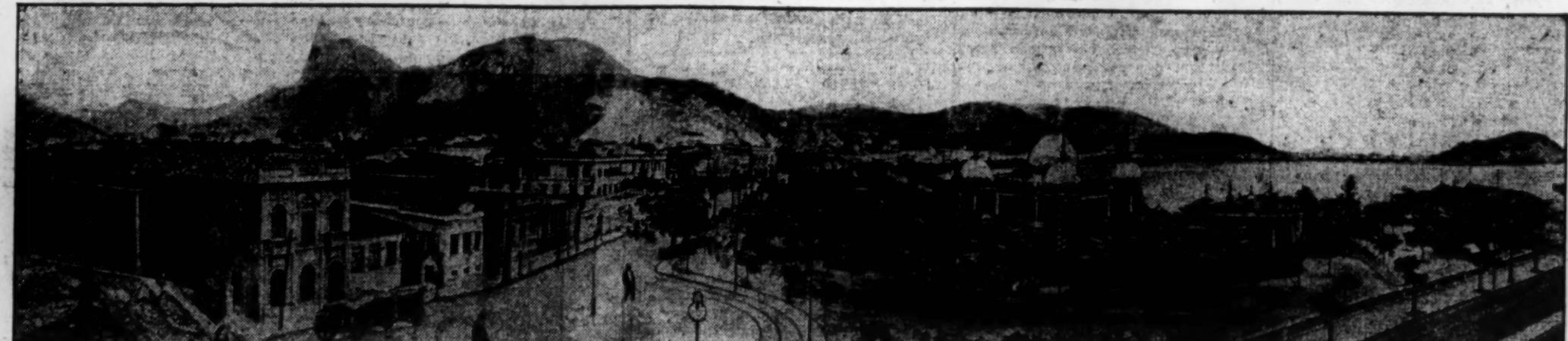
HISTORY CONGRESS FOR BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The President of Brazil, the vice-president and secretary of foreign relations have been named honorary presidents of the first national congress of history of Brazil, to be held in September.

PARAGUAYANS TO HONOR LIBERTY

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Preparations are under way to celebrate the national centenary of independence during May of this year. The country is prepared to take part in such a celebration and there is a feeling that the neighboring people will join with the Paraguayans in making the event of importance to more than this country. Asuncion has shown much progress in recent years. The government is doing considerable for education, which has helped the country to advance.

BRAZIL'S POLITICS AND ECONOMICS FACTORS IN CEARA REVOLT



Capital of South American republic where government is confronted with solution of problems concerning northern state

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Slowly the news regarding the actual situation in the state of Ceara is reaching the capital. There has been an attempt to minimize conditions in that northern commonwealth, but all doubt as to a revolutionary activity has been dispelled, and it is admitted now that it would cause no surprise were the federal authorities to step in and assist the state government of Ceara in keeping order.

Here in Rio de Janeiro there are not many who understand what are the con-

ditions, economically and politically, in Ceara. In this capital business, while considerably affected, runs along without any apparent show of slackening. There is always much to occupy the people of Rio and considering that Ceara lies many hundred miles to the north it is not to be wondered at that so little of real information comes along. The state authorities at Ceara are not spreading broadcast the news that revolutionary movements are on foot there and in some respects it would

only help to aggravate a situation fraught already with the potentiality of unpleasant consequences.

Historically considered, Ceara has had more than its share of difficulties to combat. Fortaleza, the capital, was raised to the rank of a city in 1823. The capital has about 60,000 population. The people of the state are hard working, and industrious, and since almost all the labor for the early development of the Amazon region Ceara profited greatly. With the recent depression in the trade there has come a corresponding dissatisfaction among the people. Interruption

largely to the savings of returned workers that the state became prosperous. In 1884, five years before the declaration of the republic, Ceara took the lead in declaring against slavery within her borders. This was four years before the federal law was promulgated to that purpose. The effect of this progressive move was felt immediately and when rubber gathering was at its height in the Amazon region Ceara profited greatly. With the recent depression in the trade there has come a corresponding dissatisfaction among the people. Interruption

BUENOS AIRES PREPARING FOR VISIT OF HENRY OF PRUSSIA

City Hopes to Surprise Prince and Princess With General Cosmopolitan Nature of Its Population and Customs

SUBWAY ATTRACTION

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Unusual preparations are being made here for the reception of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, who are expected to arrive in Buenos Aires before the end of March. The German colony of the capital expects to take a conspicuous part in some of the entertainments to the royal couple, but on the whole the matter of showing hospitality will be left to the government, as it is felt that the coming visit has a certain international aspect which may redound to the benefit of both countries.

Although Prince Henry is quoted as saying that the trip about to be undertaken is one of pleasure solely, there are those who see further than this statement, and who believe that the enterprising hand of the Kaiser will be shown at some future day, and that with true German business instinct the brother of the German ruler will be awake to opportunities for extending the over-seas trade of the empire. Germany's influence in Argentina is already considerable. Some of the stanchest establishments in this city are in the hands of former natives of the Vaterland. In other parts of the republic the same enterprise is displayed by Germans, and they have done much to develop agriculture, as well as business in the cities.

The people of Buenos Aires hope to



MONUMENT TO CITY BY FRENCH surprise the royal visitors in showing a community that can hold its own with the most cosmopolitan centers of either the old world or the new. The recent opening of the subway is one of the latest events to be mentioned in connection with Buenos Aires go-aheadness.

The success of the French in Argentina is also expected to interest Prince Henry, and he will have the opportunity of inspecting the monument that the United French societies of this republic presented to Argentina some time ago. Buenos Aires is a city of monuments and fine buildings, and it is continually adding to its architectural attractions.

ARGENTINE CENSUS IS OCCASION OF ARTISTIC CONTEST

Government Prizes of 16,000 Francs for Medal Designs Open to World Competition

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In celebration of the third census taking of the Argentine Republic the government proposes to strike a medal which shall tell the story of the rapid growth of the country, its great resources and the blending of various nationalities into the whole.

Prizes aggregating f.16,000 are offered. The national census committee, headed by Alberto B. Martinez, invites artists, native as well as from other countries, to send in their designs. His associates on the committee are Emilio Lahitte and Francisco Latzina.

The first prize is f.10,000, the second f.4,000, and the third f.2,000. The winners are to have their designs turned over to the National Museum of Fine Arts as its property. When all competitors have been heard from there will be a public exhibition of the designs.

The committee of judges will consist of the president of the national commission of fine arts; the president of the National Museum of Fine Arts; the director of the national library and the president of the census commission. All designs must be in by Oct. 1 of this year.

The public is greatly interested in the announcement. It is considered that there is here ample opportunity and scope for artistic work that will reflect credit on the national development.

METHODISTS MAKE APPOINTMENTS IN CENTRAL MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—At the close of the meetings of the central Mexican conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, many new appointments were made. Some of the more important of these were as follows: District of Mexico, the Rev. R. C. Elliott; Mexico City, Julian Castro, A. Valliente y Pozo; San Luis Potosi, Antero Suarez; Morelia, A. G. Figueira; Cuernavaca, T. M. Becerra.

In the absence of Bishop H. C. Morrison, the conference elected the Rev. R. C. Elliott to preside over the sessions. The Rev. N. Aguilar was chosen secretary.

There are three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Mexico. These are the central, the border and the northwest conferences. The border conference includes Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, as well as the states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas. When the central conference of the church meets at Oklahoma City on May 1 of this year it is expected that two conferences will be formed in the republic, to be called the northern conference, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona being separated from the Mexican work.

PUBLISHER BUYS EQUIPMENT

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Alberto Palacios, publisher of *El Tiempo*, is in the United States making extensive purchases of publishing equipment, including linotype machines.

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 137 William street, New York.

Four Anti-Trust Bills May Be Combined Into One

President Wilson Confers With Legislators on Four Measures to Curb Trusts and Another Conference Is Planned

CONSOLIDATION IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—President Wilson at a conference last night with the House judiciary subcommittee on trusts approved the substance of the four bills to amend the anti-trust laws, which the committee submitted in a virtually final form.

There will be another conference at the White House within a week and members of the committee expect all four bills to strengthen the Sherman law, covering interlocking directorates, holding companies, trade relations and definition of restraints of trade will be reported to the House within a fortnight.

President Wilson indicated his belief that it would be better to consolidate all the bills into one in order to expedite legislation. The Senate interstate commerce committee is understood to favor consolidation, and that it will be effected by the House judiciary committee is virtually certain.

The President made a number of proposals to the subcommittee. He insisted that personal guilt of individuals in control of corporations should be prescribed in every bill in order to break up the conditions that have grown up under the present antitrust laws. The committee will revise the bills with this in view.

Draft of Holding Bill

The draft of the holding companies bill had been completed just before the conference. The measure would make unlawful those holding companies which combine the stock of corporations so as to lessen competition, but would not affect companies which hold the stock of corporations that form essential parts of their business.

Holding companies which are entirely for investment and not for business directly are not prohibited. This would permit companies like the big insurance companies to hold the stock of corporations which are not competitors.

The committee pointed out to the President that the bill would save to industrial business the investor who buys the stocks and bonds of various corporations but is not engaged in the business of operating any of them.

The bill applies to railroad holding corporations, but not to subsidiaries. It includes cotton mills if made up of combined competitors; it would prohibit holding corporations of moving picture concerns, which sought exemption, and would strike at various large holding establishments which made pleas before the committee.

No Union Exemption

Theater corporations which hold two theaters in any one city, unless it could be proved that they were absolutely non-competing, would be prohibited, but the bill would not destroy a chain of theaters in different cities in which there was no element of competition.

None of the four bills as now framed provides for exemption of labor unions from antitrust prosecutions. Senator Hughes of New Jersey is expected to present an amendment for that purpose if the bills as they finally reach the Senate have no such exemption.

The trades relations bill prohibits manufacturers from contracting to prevent a merchant from handling a competitor's goods. It prohibits final price fixing to the consumer, though it permits the manufacturer or wholesaler to fix the price at which goods shall be sold in the first instance, as from manufacturer to jobber.

The interlocking directorates bill includes a provision to prohibit directors in various corporations selling to companies in which they are directors.

The definitions bill embodies such definitions as seem not to have been covered by decisions of the courts.

Goethals Honor Urged

Representative James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, has introduced in the House a bill to reward Col. George W. Goethals with a major-generalship. It is understood that the bill has the indorsement of the war department.

Bill to Aid Stockholders

Senator Kenyon has introduced a bill for relief of "wronged and defrauded shareholders in corporations engaged in interstate commerce." It would empower minority stockholders to sue majority holders for recovery for losses in cases where fraud is shown in management, and would empower the attorney-general and interstate commerce commission to investigate the financial affairs of quasi-public corporations, with a view to determining whether the rights of minority stockholders were being protected.

Campaign Fund Inquiry

Chairman Woods of the Republican congressional campaign committee and Representative Pinebaugh, Progressive, were asked to appear before the House elections committee today and disclose what measures they are taking to fill their campaign treasuries. Their testimony bears upon the resolution of Republican Leader Mann charging that Chairman Doremus of the Democratic campaign committee is liable to prosecution for having asked each congressman to give \$100 to the fund for use in the forthcoming congressional elections.

ATLANTIC FLEET NOW ON ITS WAY HOME FROM CUBA

Maneuvers at Guantanamo Over. Battleships Are Heading for Chesapeake Bay for Spotting Practise off Tangier Sound

NEW SHIPS JOIN SOON

WASHINGTON—Target practise and maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet came to an end Saturday at Guantanamo, on which day the ships sailed north. They are now en route for Chesapeake Bay for spotting practise off Tangier sound, with the hulk of the San Marcos as a target, which will begin March 21 and continue until April 1. On the latter date the flag of the commander-in-chief will be transferred to the Arkansas, and the Wyoming will proceed to New York for overhaul. The other battleships will engage in experimental practise until April 8.

The Texas, which was placed in commission at Newport News, March 12, has gone to New York for magazine work. It will be ready for sea about the middle of April. The New York will be placed in commission at New York about April 1, and will be ready for sea about that time. After the New York and the Texas are ready for sea, about eight weeks will be consumed in "shaking down" runs and other preliminary work at sea, so that they will not be ready to join the Atlantic fleet much before July 1. They will be assigned to the first division, replacing the Michigan and the South Carolina, which will be transferred to the fourth division, taking the places of the Ohio and the Idaho, placed in reserve.

It is expected that the Nevada and the Oklahoma will be ready for service in about a year, when they will be assigned to the first division, replacing the Florida and the Utah, which will be transferred to another division.

The vessels of the Atlantic fleet now sailing north from Guantanamo are the Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Delaware, Virginia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia, Michigan and South Carolina.

The Florida, Utah, Connecticut and Minnesota, now in the Gulf of Mexico, will be given an opportunity at target practise later in the spring, as will also the vessels now at the navy yards. The absence of ships in Mexican waters has interrupted to some degree the regular program of firing usually adopted for the Atlantic fleet at this season of the year.

Five army officers and certain officers of the naval militia will be present at the target practise as guests of the commander-in-chief of the fleet.

It is announced that as the result of the elementary practise recently completed by the torpedo flotilla in the West Indies, the Paulding now stands at the head of the list of these vessels with a score of 74,760.

BOSTON-SWEDEN DIRECT STEAMER LINE IS ASSURED

Fortnightly steamship service direct from Boston to Gothenburg, Sweden, is practically assured as a result of conferences held here recently. This service eventually may be increased so as to provide weekly sailings from each port.

Although the proposed steamship line is to be established by Swedish interests it is expected that Americans will have an interest also and that vessels registered under the United States will engage in the trade. Tentative arrangements have been made toward securing docking accommodations at Commonwealth pier, South Boston.

Plans call for the construction, probably by English shipbuilders, of four steamships each to be of 18,000 tons displacement. Orders for two of these vessels are to be placed next October.

CATTLE FEEDERS ARE TO MEET IN PENNSYLVANIA

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Cattle feeders of Pennsylvania are preparing to hold their first convention here on April 3. The agricultural experiment station connected with Pennsylvania State College has been conducting experiments in feeding cattle for a year. Sixty specimens were brought here from West Virginia. They were used for the experiments.

The herd will be judged and later sold. It has been divided into five groups and each one of these has been fed on different kinds of food.

The program will consist of addresses on stock feeding. These will include instructions and illustrations and will be given by cattle raisers, teachers and commission men.

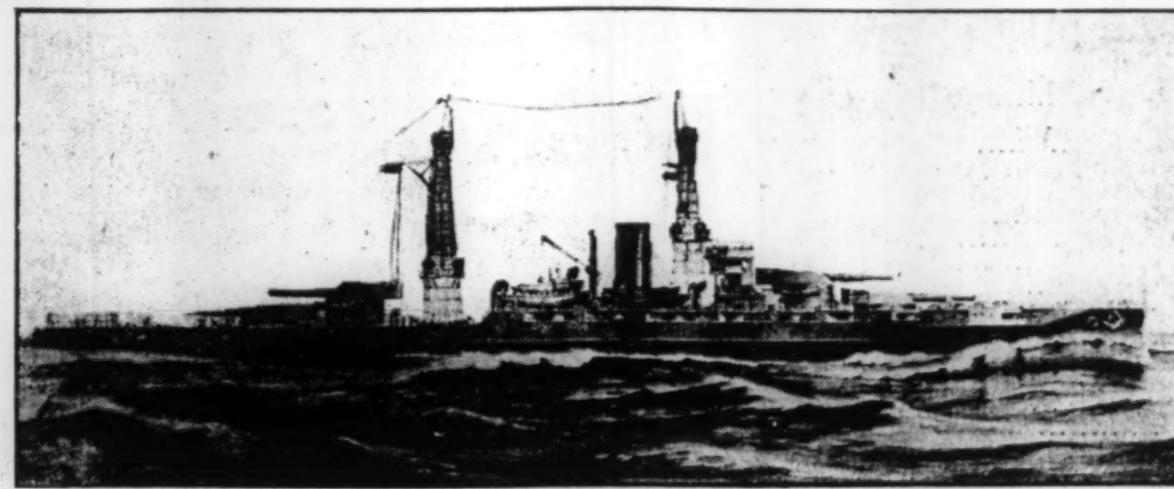
ESMERALDAS PORT REOPENED

H. Borja, consul of Ecuador at Boston, has issued a statement that the port of Esmeraldas, said to have been under attack by revolutionists, has again been opened for outside commerce.

HONOR FOR MR. CHOATE

WASHINGTON—A Senate joint resolution to appoint Charles F. Choate of Massachusetts a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution has been agreed to by the House.

GREATEST U. S. WARSHIP'S KEEL LAID



Battleship No. 39 as she will appear when completed

COL. ROOSEVELT GIVES \$2000 FOR MORE EXPLORING

Continuance of Work Begun in South American Forests Is Proposed to and Accepted by the Natural History Museum

SEES OPPORTUNITY

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt will give financial aid to the American Museum of Natural History to continue explorations in South America by men of the museum staff. Two letters on the subject, from Colonel Roosevelt were made public Monday in which he offers to subscribe \$2000 and assist in raising \$4000 more to fully finance the work outlined.

A condition attached to Colonel Roosevelt's offer was that the museum should expend the money in completing the work of exploration he had begun. It was said at the museum that this would be agreed to, and Colonel Roosevelt's offer had been accepted.

The letter containing the offer and other information about his trip were received by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, and Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology.

Colonel Roosevelt said the region touched by his party was productive of wonderful results. One river was discovered, he wrote, and many mammals and birds obtained.

Regarding his offer to finance future explorations, Colonel Roosevelt, writing from San Luis de Caceres on Jan. 5 to President Osborn, said in part that he wished to help with a subscription of \$1000, send Mr. Miller to complete his work around Mt. Dulda, to ascend to the top and thoroughly to work the neighborhood from the standpoint of the mammalogist and ornithologist. He offered to subscribe a second amount of \$1000 in order to send Mr. Cherry back for the museum, to work thoroughly the upper Paraguay marshes.

AUTO MEN START INCOME TAX TEST

WASHINGTON—Eight women and 60 men of the unemployed left here Monday night in the care of C. W. Larmon, deputy state commissioner of agriculture, to find work on farms near Fonda, N. Y. They were the first of some 150 unemployed who have availed themselves of Governor Glynn's plan to bring together the jobless man in the city and the manless job in the country.

Only a few members of the contingent had been in the so-called army of the unemployed headed by the I. W. W. A second contingent of unemployed will be sent up state next Thursday.

UNEMPLOYED GO TO THE COUNTRY

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OHIO SHOE MEN'S PLAN DISALLOWED

WASHINGTON—The President on Monday nominated:

Captain to be rear admiral U. S. N. Charles F. Pond of Connecticut.

To be United States attorney, western district of Tennessee, Hubert F. Fisher of Memphis.

To be United States marshal, district of North Dakota, Stephen J. Doyle of Carrington, N. D.

To be register of land offices at Bellefonte, S. D., John Arous of Sioux Falls, S. D.; at Vernal, Utah, Peter Hanon of Vernal.

RAILROAD MEN SEEK INCREASE

CHICAGO—Higher wages are sought by the firemen and engineers on 58 railroads west of Chicago, according to a statement on Monday at a conference of representatives of the men and railroads.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, represents the men, and P. H. Morrissey, vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and officials of 12 other roads represent the railroads.

DESTROYERS' NAMES SELECTED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels has chosen the names of Porter, Tucker, Conyngham, Wadsworth, Jacob Jones and Wainwright, prominent in the annals of American naval history, for the six new torpedo boat destroyers now building.

HONOR FOR MR. CHOATE

WASHINGTON—A Senate joint resolution to appoint Charles F. Choate of Massachusetts a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution has been agreed to by the House.

DREADNOUGHT IS TO BE COMPLETED IN ONE YEAR

NEW YORK—Designed to be the largest, speediest battleship in the world, the new American dreadnought No. 39 was considered 20 per cent completed here Monday when her keel was laid in the Brooklyn navy yard. United States Senator O'Gorman, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, several congressmen and naval engineers were present. The new fighter, which is not yet named, will be of 34,000 tons displacement, 5000 tons more than the New York, now the largest United States battleship afloat.

As the two giant strips of steel were swung into position in the exact center of the ways, five sons of attachés of the navy yard stood at attention.

Commandant Albert Gleaves made a short address, in which he said that the battleship would be launched within 10 months.

STEEL COMPANY SEEKS MONEY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Through Senator George T. Oliver, the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company has filed with the Senate appropriation committee a claim for \$2,394,000 from the government. This company had the contract for making and installing the steel main lock gates in the Panama canal, involving 38,000 tons of steel. Inspection methods of the government are complained of by steel concerns which are filling contracts for work costing \$16,000,000 on the canal.

The McClintic-Marshall Company's original bid, on which the work was awarded to it in 1908, was \$5,300,000. At intervals during the following five years the company's payroll on the isthmus bore the names of more than 5000 men.

The contract involved 92 gate leaves, ranging from 64 to 90 feet in height, at the three series of locks on the canal. The erection involved the driving of 5,830,000 rivets in these gates.

NOMINATIONS BY MR. WILSON

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To be register of land offices at Bellefonte, S. D., John Arous of Sioux Falls, S. D.; at Vernal, Utah, Peter Hanon of Vernal.

WORKMEN'S BOARD CHAIRMAN NAMED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Glynn Monday nominated Robert E. Dowling of New York as chairman of the new workmen's compensation commission and John Mitchell of Mt. Vernon, Dr. Thomas Darling of New York and J. Mayhew Wainwright of Rye as members. The fifth commissioner will be named later.

CANADA MAY CUT IMPLEMENT DUTY

WINNIPEG—That the Canadian government, when the annual budget speech is delivered this month in Ottawa, will announce a substantial reduction in duties on agricultural implements, was a report among dealers here.

It was understood that on binders, reapers and mowers the duty will be lowered from 17½ to 10 per cent. The reduction, if satisfied, will go into effect April 1.

IMMIGRATION POST DECLINED

WASHINGTON—Raymond B. Fosdick has just declined President Wilson's offer to appoint him commissioner of immigration at the port of New York. Mr. Fosdick told the President he preferred to continue at work for police reform in New York.

W. F. M'COMBS REFUSES POST

ALBANY, N. Y.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic committee, has declined Governor Glynn's tender to name him for a position on the first district public service commission, to succeed John E. Eustis.

MANY PLANTS AND SEEDS IMPORTED BY UNITED STATES

Agricultural Department Officials Report Value Resulting From Adapting to Economic Uses Shrubs and Other Growths From Several Other Countries

WASHINGTON—Officials of the department of agriculture say that their department, since beginning the work of importing plants and seeds from various parts of the world with a view to their adaptation to economic uses in the United States, has accumulated what really amounts to a literature covering the various phases of that question.

Hundreds of pamphlets have been published, embracing thousands of pages of printed matter, all devoted to telling about these imported plants and seeds, their history in their native soils, and what really amounts to a literature covering the various phases of that question.

Two varieties of vegetables which may be adapted to Florida. A collection of ornamental trees and shrubs from India, suitable for the climate of southern Florida.

Two hay grasses from the Ganges valley of British India.

A grass from India related to our sand bur, but having grazing value.

The best native hay grass in the Ganges valley, growing 2½ feet high.

A new variety of Egyptian cotton.

A robust banana from Manila, which is attracting attention in the West Indies.

A grass from Brazil, probably valuable for hay.

A red clover from Austria, which yields 25 to 30 per cent more than ordinary clover.</p

News of the Local Playhouses

"THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

Hollis Street theater—"The Poor Little Rich Girl," play by Eleanor Gates. First time in Boston. The cast: Dancing Master.....W. Leonard Howe German Teacher.....Nellie Preston French Teacher.....Jeanne Jackson Music Teacher.....Helen Gurney Potter (the butler).....J. Palmer Collins Royle (the governess).....Viola Fortescue Jane (the nurse).....Gladys Fairbanks Gwendolyn.....Viola Dana Thomas (first footman).....Harry Cowley Plumber.....William S. Lyons Organ Grinder.....Frank Currier Mother.....Ella Rock Father.....Harry Cowan Doctor.....Harry C. Browne First Society Woman.....Margaret Honck Second Society Woman.....Irene Rathbun Third Society Woman.....Belle Parks First Society Man.....Honoré Connette Second Society Man.....James Bryson Second Footman.....James Robbins Broker.....Horace Mitchell Policeman.....Joseph A. Birmingham Puffy Bear.....Al Grady King's English.....A. Alphonse

The author has hammed an essentially pathetic story in such a fanciful manner that the entertainment is that blend of the serious and the comic most popular with playgoers. Another feature desirable in a popular stage play—it makes the audience feel imaginative and intelligent. It implies a wholesome moral in its argument for the children's right to the companionship of their parents.

Gwendolyn, the little rich girl, is poor in all the childish pleasures that money cannot buy. Her mother is socially ambitious, and her father is obsessed with his money making. Both wish to make a high place in society for their daughter. Gwendolyn's questions are not answered by her selfish and shallow tutors, governess and nurse. Altogether she is an unhappy, puzzled, lonely little girl, living in the memory of a summer out-of-doors with little Johnny Blake in the country, far from the limousine, where she could go barefoot, romp with the dog and have real friends.

As a result of her nurse's selfish actions Gwendolyn has a delirious dream the night her father and mother are entertaining a group of society friends. This dream is visualized in scenes depicting the Tell-tale forest, the land where candles burn at both ends and at Robin Hood's barn. Alternately Gwendolyn has rising and sinking spells, shown in comic and pathetic situations on the stage, participated in by her father and mother, the doctor and all the persons of the household, whose dominant traits are visualized in costume, manner and speech. The act proved very amusing to the audience last night, and as amusement doubtless has its justification for author and playgoer.

As proving the theme it cannot be said to have much value, for little is to be learned of a study of human thought in its more unreal phases. The speech labeling hate as the worst poison of all is commendable, though some will feel it to be a slight antidote for the long first act filled with the abuse of a child.

The theme was enforced less in this hour of Christmas-pantomime phantasmagoria than in the five minutes of the opening of the third act, showing Gwendolyn in bed, recovering from the dream, and her conscience-stricken parents by her side. This caused many persons in the audience to weep, showing that the true dramatic effect may be gained best through stage pictures representing actual human experience.

There is a final tableau, showing one of Gwendolyn's healthy dreams, following a moment when she has her dearest desire—a goodnight visit from her father and a lullaby sung by her mother. The stage darkens and lightens again to show them all having a romp in the country.

Miss Viola Dana was a sweet, lovable, wholly childlike, but never insipid, Gwendolyn. The variety and imagination reflected in her acting was a delight. She seemed wholly the innocent child, unconscious even of the abbreviated dress the musical comedy producers require her to wear. This dress made one truly sorry for Gwendolyn.

The other roles call for performing, rather than acting, and each of the personages is to be praised for conscientiousness in roles that have little material of a grateful nature, however much they may contribute to the amusement of the audience. The settings are ingenious, spectacular; there is a constant succession of surprising episodes, most of them new to the stage, as a result of the author's repeated turning of her single idea of visualizing the "bro-mides" of ready-made conversation. There is abundant fancy and not a little poetry in her conceptions. Children and many of their elders will "love" this entertainment.

HERE AND THERE

Bernard Shaw's new comedy, "Pygmalion," will be produced for the first time in America in the Irving Place theater on Wednesday evening. The author has personally approved this German adaptation which has been successfully played in Berlin. The heroine, a London flower girl, is transformed by the hero, an English professor of elocution, into the semblance of a duchess. Miss Hansi Arnsdorf, the Berlin star, is cast for the lower girl. Heinrich Marlow will play the part of Professor Higgins. Others in the cast are: Otto Stoeckel, Grete Meyer and Heinrich Matthäus.

"Marrying Money," a farce by A. Washington Poet and Bertram Marburg, is announced for Wednesday evening at the Princess theater, New York. The story has to do with a group of smart society persons intent on bettering themselves financially through marriage. One such couple finds after the ceremony that neither has money, but they decide they are satisfied with love in a cottage.

"IOLANTHE"

An operetta that brings into conjunction fairies and the British House of Lords—the latter as conceived by Mr. Gilbert for his purpose—obviously calls for a type of music somewhat different from the other operettas of Sullivan. In "Iolanthe" the score shows us the Sullivan of German education, the composer of the glees and madrigals so popular in his country and his time. In a word, his aim apparently was for quiet beauty rather than stirring airs and rousing choruses, and that he reached the mark is shown in the effect of the score—rather that of a concert than of an operetta.

Beauty easily caught and hummed or whistled is not perhaps the most permanently haunting. And so "Iolanthe" had a host of friends renewing acquaintance with it at the Shubert Monday night.

The performance pleased but did not make the immense success of certain other pieces of this engagement. The score, not difficult technically, is exacting musically. Some false intonation and lack of balance between chorus and orchestra slightly marred a production that otherwise would have done credit to a concert performance by a long rehearsed choral school.

Mr. Hopper's versatility has been shown often and his Chancellor did not contradict previous experience with his laugh getting ability. He uncovered a flash of pathos in the scene with the long mourned wife that was instant in effect.

A delightful pair of lovers was seen—Miss Brady as Phyllis, though she would stay from pitch and Mr. Thomas as Strephon, one of the few men in comic opera who can sing. Miss Edwards, a good actress, did well with the Queen's justly famous song, as did Mr. Waterous in "Private Willis' song. Miss Gladys Caldwell as Iolanthe, the name part not being the heroine's in this case, was good in song and action and Messrs. Aldridge and Cunningham were their wholesomeness, if not overmagistic selves. The cast:

Lord Chancellor.....De Wolf Hopper Earl of Mt. Ararat.....Arthur Cunningham Earl of Tolloller.....Arthur Aldridge Strephon.....John C. Thorlais Private Willis.....Herbert Waterous Train-bearer.....Henry Smith Fairy Queen.....Sara M. Edwards Iolanthe.....Gladys Caldwell Celia.....Gertrude Self Leila.....Florence Lee Fleta.....Gladys McDonald Phyllis.....Alice Brady

"BURY FAIR"

Students, faculty members and others put their signature of appreciation to "Bury Fair" last evening in Brattle hall, Cambridge, when it was presented by the Harvard chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. It is a revival of an Elizabethan play by Thomas Shadwell.

With its scenes laid in the village of St. Edmundsbury, near London, about 250 years ago, the comedy savors of wigs and frilled satin costumes. Wit and wagery predominate. Had the play been clothed in modern fashion its essential elements would have applied with rare delicacy to many tendencies of the twentieth century.

Two young men seek the hand of Mr. Oldwin's daughter. Complications ensue. One of the men enlivens the situation by having a French barber masquerade as a "count." This would-be nobleman falls in love with the daughter of Mr. Oldwin's third wife, and with her empty pretensions to wit and good-breeding she reciprocates his affection in a marked degree. Wedding bells peal at the end, but not for the "count." His identity is revealed. Humility comes to the mother and daughter whose affection was their undoing.

There were nine settings specially painted by Gardner Hale '15. The costumes were designed by Mr. Hale.

Carl Wetherell and J. S. Zinsser played the two leading women's parts well. In bearing, speech and action Mr. Wetherell was a commanding figure. J. P. Gifford afforded much amusement in his impersonation of the French barber. Lionel Harvard and J. P. Brown gave fine renderings of English noblemen, and R. C. Fenn's exposition of "Mr. Oldwin," an old English squire, was admirable.

The play will be performed again this evening in Brattle hall, and on Wednesday it will be produced in Jordan hall. On Thursday evening it will be given in Eliot hall, Jamaica Plain, and on Saturday the annual performance will be given at Wellesley College.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING

About 200 members of the Daughters of the Revolution attended the annual meeting held in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple today, at which officers were elected and reports read including that of the treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Holbrook, announcing the balance on hand to be \$1500.80, and the expenditures for the year \$2707.53. In addition to the balance on hand \$43 has been raised toward a new piano for the state headquarters and there is a house fund of \$235.48.

Mrs. Susan B. Plummer, who has held office five years in the society, three years as regent, presided and in her report said that she had visited 21 state chapters in her regency. A short account of the gifts which were received for the new state headquarters in the Hotel Westminster was given. These include rugs, a sofa, money, dishes, silver, and linen table covers. More than double the attendance of past years at the social meetings was reported, the

CASTLE SQUARE

An operetta that brings into conjunction fairies and the British House of Lords—the latter as conceived by Mr. Gilbert for his purpose—obviously calls for a type of music somewhat different from the other operettas of Sullivan. In "Iolanthe" the score shows us the Sullivan of German education, the composer of the glees and madrigals so popular in his country and his time. In a word, his aim apparently was for quiet beauty rather than stirring airs and rousing choruses, and that he reached the mark is shown in the effect of the score—rather that of a concert than of an operetta.

Beauty easily caught and hummed or whistled is not perhaps the most permanently haunting. And so "Iolanthe" had a host of friends renewing acquaintance with it at the Shubert Monday night.

The performance pleased but did not make the immense success of certain other pieces of this engagement. The score, not difficult technically, is exacting musically. Some false intonation and lack of balance between chorus and orchestra slightly marred a production that otherwise would have done credit to a concert performance by a long rehearsed choral school.

Mr. Hopper's versatility has been shown often and his Chancellor did not contradict previous experience with his laugh getting ability. He uncovered a flash of pathos in the scene with the long mourned wife that was instant in effect.

A delightful pair of lovers was seen—Miss Brady as Phyllis, though she would stay from pitch and Mr. Thomas as Strephon, one of the few men in comic opera who can sing. Miss Edwards, a good actress, did well with the Queen's justly famous song, as did Mr. Waterous in "Private Willis' song. Miss Gladys Caldwell as Iolanthe, the name part not being the heroine's in this case, was good in song and action and Messrs. Aldridge and Cunningham were their wholesomeness, if not overmagistic selves. The cast:

MME. MELBA IN OPERA SCENES

John Craig's stock company is giving a good performance of "The Crisis," a drama of the civil war by Winston Churchill, this week at the Castle Square theater. The cast: Stephen Brice.....William P. Carleton Eliphilet Hopper.....Donald Meek Clarence Colfax.....Frederic Ormonde Colonel Carvel.....Walter Walker Judge Whipple.....Al Roberts Carl Richter.....J. Merrill Morrison Jack Brinsmade.....Carney Christie George Catherwood.....Alfred Hunt Maurice Renault.....George Hunt Tom Catherwood.....Montana Williams Mr. Canter.....George Ernst Joseph.....Robert Capron Ephum.....George Ernst Auctioneer.....Montana Williams Virginia Carvel.....Miss Doris Olson Nancy.....Miss Augusta Gill Puss Russell.....Miss Florence Shirley Mrs. Brice.....Miss Mabel Colcord Miss Catherwood.....Miss Anne Faystone Eugenie Renault.....Miss Beatrice Loring Phyllis.....Miss Sylvia Cushman Ethically, this is perhaps the most commendable of all the war plays, since it shows how blended were the interests of the followers of the blue and the gray. Their hearts were at constant variance with their duty, and this was shown truthfully, not in mere conventional terms of the stage play. Thus Mr. Churchill's drama deserves high praise for its humanness and altruistic atmosphere. Though scenes are handled with little skill, the humanity back of it all provides a satisfying mingling of humor and pathos.

Mr. Carleton was well cast as the self-sacrificing heroic Brice, and Mr. Ormonde gave sincerity to Virginia's honest cousin. Miss Olson was wholly satisfactory as the proud southern beauty, who scorns the northern hero until the last few minutes of the play, then melts with pretty apologies. Mr. Meek in the one clearly defined character was an amusing scamp. The settings are handsome, and the quaint dresses of the ladies were pretty to see. The piece was well staged and care was taken in niceties of dialect.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

An interesting film version of "David Copperfield" in seven reels, was put on Monday at Tremont Temple, where it will continue twice daily.

The production has been prepared with great care in all matters of detail and the principal characters are well. Many of the scenes are photographed in the parts of England where the story of Dickens' novel is laid and particular attention has been paid to the costuming, in accordance with the period of the play.

Especially realistic was the interior of the ark, the Peggoty homestead in Yarmouth, made out of a large upturned boat on the edge of the sea. The home of Mr. Micawber, Miss Trotwood and Mrs. Steerforth were all shown in individual fashion.

An interesting musical program was given between the reels by Mrs. Claire Derva, a coloratura soprano. Mrs. Claire's program included the waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," the passing of Margherita, from Boito's "Mefistofele," and "Ah, for's e lui" from Verdi's "La Traviata." She was encoraged.

Next week "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" will be presented at the Boston Theater with Miss Charlotte Walker. "Soldier of Fortune" will be next week's attraction at the Castle Square theater.

Commander Evans will give an illustrated lecture at Symphony hall Thursday evening on Captain Scott's expedition to the south pole.

SUBMARINE WILL BE LAUNCHED AT FORE RIVER TODAY

QUINCY, Mass.—Another K-class submarine, the largest type now in service in the United States navy will be launched from the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here late today. Mrs. Julie M. Child, wife of Lieut. Warren G. Child, assistant inspector of machinery at the Fore River works, stands sponsor as the K-5 slides down the ways.

The launching is a quiet affair, attended by a few naval officers and other officials. On March 26 the submarine K-6 is scheduled to be launched from the Fore River works.

An investigation of strikes at the Pacific mills and the Beaver Brook mill of the American Woolen Company of Lowell has been commenced by the state board of conciliation and arbitration, with a view to bringing about an early adjustment.

CITY CLUB FUND REACHES \$67,400

Subscriptions to the \$150,000 additional building fund of the Boston City Club today total \$67,400, including the increase of Saturday and Monday amounting to \$13,050. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald dined with the team members last night before leaving for Montreal where he makes an address today.

AMHERST BOARD OF TRADE DINES

AMHERST, Mass.—The fifth annual dinner of the Amherst Board of Trade was held last night at the Amherst house. About 130 attended. Among the speakers were: the Rev. Charles S. Walker, Frank A. Hosmer, Albert P. Lang, Senator Charles Ward of Buckland, F. Cole of South Boston and Mrs. Sarah Sargent of Malden.

NEW DALLIN STATUE WILL SHOW THE INDIAN SCOUT

A recent study of Indian life made by Cyrus E. Dallin, who spoke at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon on "The Making of a Statue," is the plaster model of "The Scout," which, when completed in the bronze, will probably be placed in front of the new Union station now in process of construction in Kansas City.

The statue shows a mounted Indian

casting sand was used. The most perfect

finish can be acquired by a wax method.

MISS PATTERSON'S BLOCK PRINTS

Miss Margaret Patterson is exhibiting her block prints and watercolors this week and next at room 20, the Grindman studios, Saturday afternoons. Miss Patterson receives.

In her block prints Miss Patterson has achieved a method of reproducing works of art that may be likened to the Japanese print, while still being something individual. With Japanese prints, and etchings, her prints are a means of adding something decorative to one's walls at a price originals could not be sold at.

In making her blocks, Miss Patterson reduces a carefully composed landscape to its essential color masses, strongly emphasizing the few characterizing lines that she leaves in. She has a Japanese feeling for simplicity—two trees on a hillside; a row of writhing poplars beside a lake, the whole bound together by a curling wisp of cloud; a sturdy windmill in a bare meadow; a swan floating in a pool bordered by a row of slim saplings—these, and their like, suffice her as themes.

And with these blocks Miss Patterson improvises charming variations of the unit masses of her pictures. In one print the swan is floating in dark-blue waters, and trees and sky are in lighter tones of blue, in another the trees are soft green, the sky has sunset tints, and there are black shadows in the green waters.

In a graceful French pastoral the winding road is gray-pink, the fields are green, the sky tones from green to gray, and the tints of sunset are in the clouds. Close by the same scene shows the white house turned cream, the fields golden with the harvest, the distant hills a clear purple, and a yellow haze is in the sky. A clump of lilac flowers grow before the cottage, where in springtime was a clump of green. It is interesting, amusing, even fascinating, to see the artist's way, as it were, of taking her scene to pieces and reassembling with agreeable new combinations. It seems like painting made musical.

The same earnest search for simplicity is seen in all Miss Patterson's water colors. "In a Garden, Venice" shows a tall, solid cypress rearing itself from banks of thick green shrubbery into a luminous sky. Beyond the purpling wall lies the placid lagoon. A great blue-green windmill, with orange sails, is swirled out of shape in its canal reflection, the whole being a decorative, colorful impression of an artist's feeling for the wind.

As individual in their simplicity, striking design, and agreeable color are "In the Pyrenees," bits of Spanish streets, and vistas of the Italian lake country.

BARBAZON MASTERS' DRAWINGS

Vose gallery, 382 Boylston street, continues its unique exhibition of sketches and cartoons by Corot, Delacroix, Troyon, Michael Rousseau, and other classic French master painters. One of Millet's sturdy peasants, and a sketch of a team of horses attached to a plow are notable.

A Corot drawing of his little known Italian phase is a beauty. The group of Rousseau originals is believed to be without duplicate in this country. Then there are several drawings by the classic American, William Morris Hunt.

The paintings by modern Dutch masters also continue on view this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

Last Two Weeks of the Season

TOMORROW, 7:45 to 11. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. NANON. DORIANA. Dufau, Muratore, Wronsky. Cond. Strong.

FRI., 8 to 10:40. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. RICHARD FAUST. Lynn, Gay, Amato, Lamotte. Cond. Morazan.

SAT., 1:45 to 5. TOSCA. Weingartner. Marzocchi, Zenatello. Cond. Act I. Galli, Caldwell, Cecchetto. Cond. Dubois.

SAT., 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. Gay, Lantafe, Dufau, Wronsky. Lindau. Cond. Fons. Pop. Prices, 50¢ to \$2.50. Box seats, \$5.

SUN., 8 to 10. WEINGARTNER'S KUBELIK CONCERT. Mme. Weingartner. Jan Kubelik. Cond. Fons. Pop. Orch. of 75. Prices, 50¢ to \$2. Box seats \$2.50.

MON., 7:45 to 11:15. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. LOUISE. Beriza, Gay, Sharlow, Zelina. Cond. Fons. Pop. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston. Main and Hanover Pianos Used.

SKATING CARNIVAL AT THE BOSTON ARENA

Tuesday, March 17, at 8 P.M.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE MARVELO

MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL HOTELS

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

SPRING, 1914

Easter Waist Creations

For the Coming Week We Announce
A Special Exhibit of Highly Artistic Novelties
In Foreign and Domestic Blouses

Specially Designed for Easter
The Prettiest, Daintiest, Newest Ideas
cunningly worked on beautiful fabrics.

Very Specially Priced at

\$5.00 \$7.50 and \$10.00

Ready About March 20th

Out-of-town Customers should send for our Magazine of Fashion, depicting new Spring Styles in fashionable wearing apparel for Women, Misses and Children. The most up-to-date book of its kind published in America.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Mich.

CONTRIBUTORY SYSTEM FOR STATE PENSIONS IS ADVISED

Commission Sends Report to Legislature Urging Repeal of Present Schemes and Adoption of Uniform Plan Under Direction of a Retirement Commission

Revision of all the public pension systems in the state is recommended in the report of the pension commission now in the hands of the Massachusetts legislators, to whom it was transmitted yesterday afternoon.

The report carries with it a bill proposing a plan of constructive legislation. It would repeal all the existing pension laws in the state, with the exception of that for the supreme court justices, and establish a compulsory contributory system whereby all state, county and city employees must contribute 5 per cent of their salaries toward a pension fund. To carry out this scheme satisfactorily, it would appoint a retirement commissioner, with a deputy and a clerical force.

The commission, which consists of James E. McConnell, chairman; Magnus W. Alexander and Henry Dennison, points out that there are now more than 100 different pension systems or part of systems in operation in the state and that on August 31, 1913, the total of \$721,000 was being paid out to about 16,000 pensioners.

Furthermore in every case where on actuarial tables it attempted to project ahead the possible cost to which these various systems were bound to grow, the commission found that the new totals were astounding.

The bill would be mandatory upon employees of the commonwealth, the metropolitan district, counties and cities and towns of more than 10,000 population at the last census, and to towns of less than 10,000, so far as school teachers are concerned. Towns which might hereafter have a population of over 10,000 might accept the act by vote.

The bill provides a pension or annuity of about one half of the average salary or wage, but does not recognize any salary in excess of \$2000.

It provides for an assessment of 5 per cent of the salaries or wages of the employees for a period of not more than 25 years.

It provides that the public employer shall appropriate such sums from year to year after the tenth year of the employment as will equal, with regular interest, at the end of 25 years, the amount which the employee has contributed in the 25 years of service. In addition, the entire expense of administering the system is to be borne by the employer.

Veterans of the civil war and justices of the supreme judicial court are alone exempted. All others, justices of the superior court, court officers, probation officers, department heads, executive clerks, minor clerks, laborers, policemen, firemen, all except elective officers and officials appointed for a definite length of time, are brought within this contributory plan and limited to the \$1000 maximum.

The bill proposes the repeal of the compulsory feature of the Boston teachers' act, so that those teachers may not be obliged to contribute hereafter to two retirement funds. The state teachers' re-

tirement fund would be eliminated and its moneys turned over to the new fund.

The Boston system of paying its teachers pensions by appropriating 5 cents on each \$1000 of assessed valuation of taxable property is called wrong, and the report says the city should appropriate 25 cents on the \$1000. It says that the Boston teachers' resources for pension fund are insufficient and that a deficiency now exists of about \$1,000,000.

"This means," says the report, "that in addition to its present resources consisting of the annual contributions of \$18 from the present teaching force, and the fund now on hand, it would require about \$1,000,000 to meet the pensions of teachers now retired and the future members of the present active force, without any account being taken of future employees. It would be very difficult to put this fund upon a sound basis within a short time, but some improvements could be effected by—

"Increasing the annual contributions. Reducing the amount of pensions paid.

"Revoking the privilege to teachers who were in service prior to the establishment of the plan, of purchasing the pension by payment of \$540 in lump sum, and requiring them to pay the full value of such annuity, or about \$1700."

The commission concludes by stating that the report is submitted with a unanimous recommendation of its members, and is made with a view to unify administration, avoiding concealed taxation and establishing equality among all public servants.

SEN. OWEN VISITS STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Senator Robert L. Owen, chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and chief exponent of the proposed regulations affecting the operations of stock exchanges, made an unexpected visit to the stock exchange here Monday. He was admitted to the floor and escorted about by Vice-President H. K. Pomroy and several of the governors. Such an honor has been in the past extended only to Sir Thomas Lipton and the Duke of Connaught.

The object of Senator Owen's visit was a study of the stock exchange at first hand.

JAPANESE LECTURER HONORED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. Shosuke Sato, Japanese exchange lecturer to the United States, was tendered an informal reception by President Faunce and several hundred guests at Brown University last night.

SHOE WORKERS TO ELECT

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The election of officers of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, embracing the locals of Haverhill, Beverly, Lynn, Marblehead and Wakefield, will take place May 2.

JOHN D. MABLEY Men's and boys clothing throughout the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

SHOES FOR LADIES, BOYS AND MEN THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE 61 and 63 W. Grand River Ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS CHAS. W. STEIN PAINTER AND DECORATOR 1863 Russell St. Phone North 5325

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES MME. SMITH-REUTTER 1329 Harvard Avenue East Phone East 2111

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

HARVARD HEAD NOTES BUSINESS SCHOOL RESULTS

President Lowell Says in Annual Report That Cost Accounting System Wins Recognition

Some of the methods for cost accounting devised by the business school have been adopted by many industrial concerns, and the institution is fast winning recognition, according to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in his annual report just submitted to the corporation. He declares, however, that to place it upon a perfectly sure foundation further permanent endowment is needed.

The president makes a strong plea for the full four-year course in college. He says, in part:

"The causes for the diminution of three-year men are probably to be sought, in part at least, in the stiffening of easy courses and in a greater appreciation of the value of the fourth year—a value due not chiefly to the fact that it is the last, but rather to the fact that it is the fourth. Graduation in three years is sometimes taken to indicate unusual ability or industry, but, while it cannot be achieved by the really dull or indolent, it does not imply particularly good scholarship.

"Some men stay only three years in college and hasten to get at work in the world, although they feel no financial pressure; and, considering the present entrance, this is not without justification. Children in the United States are sent to school late, make slow progress, especially in the primary stage, and in consequence come to our colleges later than they ought to come."

EVENING SCHOOLS HAVE GRADUATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Graduating exercises for the pupils of the evening grammar schools were held at the Technical high school hall last evening. It was the first time in the history of evening schools of the city that the graduating exercises of the grammar grades were held jointly. Diplomas are received by 332 pupils of the 10 city schools.

PORTLAND, ORE., PUBLIC DOCK IS NEARLY READY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Cargo is to be received on Public Dock No. 1 April 1, the Oregonian announces. The contractors have about 10 days' work remaining on the first unit, and while the installation of dock winches will be delayed vessels can discharge with the aid of their own gear in connection with the cargo hoists on the front of the dock.

AMHERST MAKES CHANGES

AMHERST, Mass.—Changes in the curriculum of Amherst College are announced by President Meiklejohn. An elective course in social and economic institutions has been established for the freshman year. The entrance requirement of two modern languages has been reduced to one.

SUN TRUSTEES TO ACT

NEW YORK—The stockholders of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association voted yesterday to allow the trustees to do as they deemed best about the sale of the Sun building and the acquisition of another

VULCANIZED FIBRE

VULCANIZED FIBRE

In Sheets, Tubes, Rods, Washers and Manufactured Shapes.

Empire Manufacturing Co.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON NOTICE OF HEARING Office of the Clerk of Committees, March 12, 1914.

The Committee on Fire Prevention will give a public hearing on Friday, March 20, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, relative to amending the ordinance concerning the building limits in the City of Boston.

By order of the Committee, JOHN F. DEVER, Clerk of Committees.

REAL ESTATE

SEA SHORE LOTS \$50 and upwards. Send for booklet, FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay 50¢ per pound. Send to MAX KEZER, 1236 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 362.

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CLOTHIERS Biggest MULLIN'S Clothing Because Hats Best WILMINGTON Shoes

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

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Our Spring and Summer Catalogue

will be sent gratis to any one living in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky or West Virginia. The edition is limited. If you desire a copy please write at once.

We will be pleased to have you mention the "Monitor" when writing us.

Mabley & Crew Co.

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CONTRACTORS—TORONTO, ONT.

Sutherland Construction Co., MCKINNON BLDG., TORONTO, ONT. Contractors for Churches, Banks and Office Bldgs., Churches a Specialty St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield, Mass.

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Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with quality Guaranteeing Everything It Sells Giving a High Grade of Service

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company

Always Reliable

346-348 MAIN STREET

The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mabelle Millinery

Opening March 18 and 19

336 MAIN ST., ROOM 302.

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Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

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Biggest MULLIN'S Clothing

Because HATS Hats

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NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AND 77TH STREET
(SUBWAY 79TH STREET)

In the most charming Residential Section of New York City. Away from the dirt and noise of lower Broadway—yet within 15 minutes' ride to all best shops and theatres. Broadway cars and Fifth Avenue automobile stages pass the door.

Hotel Belleclaire is thoroughly modern and fireproof. It appeals particularly to people of culture and refinement who appreciate perfect service, delightful surroundings and excellent cuisine. Apartments single or en suite; monthly or yearly rates for families. Write for booklet.

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ROBERT D. BLACKMAN,
Manager.CALIFORNIA HOTELS
AND RESORTSIN THE HEART OF HOTEL ROSSLYN
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FREE AUTO BUS
Meets All Trains
FIRE PROOF
Million
Dollar
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Priced
HotelEuropean, American
75c to \$2.50
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NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914

The Hotel has an Individuality. "A Particular House for Particular People." 150 Outside Sunny Rooms. 138 Baths. European Plan.

HOTEL SANDFORD
Fifth and A Streets, San Diego, California
The latest and best in San Diego Hotel Construction. Rates \$1.00 per day up. Mr. F. J. Sandford, formerly Manager of the Majestic Hotel, New York City, the world-famous Grand Hotel, Yokohama, Japan, and the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, Japan. Stop at the Sandford and meet Mr. Sandford. Sensible Prices. Perfect Service.A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOFArlington Hotel
Santa Barbara, California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE
E. P. DUNN, LesseeVan Nuys Hotel
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E. L. POTTER CO.

C. H. KNAPE, Manager

U.S. Grant Hotel
SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast
Built of Concrete and Steel
TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

SOUTHERN

HOUSTON, TEXAS

and Her
Three
Million
Dollar

RICE HOTEL

S. S. Arcadian
and Caribbean

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts.
22 State St., N. Y.W. H. Eaves
200 Washington St., BostonS. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts.
29 Broadway, N. Y.Thos. Cook & Son,
336 Washington St., BostonFor brochures apply to above addresses
or to any ticket agent.HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda
The Leading Hotel. Capacity 600
For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.WASHINGTON'S
Most Exclusive Bachelor HotelTHE KNICKERBOCKER
CARL O. SPAHRWALD, Proprietor

Single Room and Shower, \$1 up. With Private Bath, \$1.50 up. European Plan. Fireproof.

1708 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Phone Main 6-0752 Opp. White House Grounds

NEW ENGLAND

Copley Square Hotel

Exeter and Bragdon Streets
HUNTINGTON AVENUE

BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—

200 with Private Baths

SUNDAY HOME DINNER
1-8 P. M. \$1.25 per cover

RATES \$1.50 up without bath, \$2.00 up with bath.

Sitting Rooms, Bed Rooms and private bath
\$5.00 up.AMOS H. WHIPPLE,
Proprietor

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World

has been built at Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

Absolutely Fireproof—Open all the Year

This is an old-fashioned Inn.

The walls have feet thick—of granite boulders.

All the water comes from the slopes of the highest mountain east of the Rockies.

Butter and cream is supplied exclusively by the Biltmore Dairies on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

The finest golf links in the South adjoin the hotel.

Write for rates and literature.

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Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

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is most enjoyable through the logical gateway affording a visit to quaint historic

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The St. Charles

Finest All-Year Hotel in the South

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A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveler either for business or pleasure.

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A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City

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Second season, first-class, everything new and modern; now open under management of Mr.

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Established Reputation in Back Bay

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In the most charming Residential Section of New York City. Away from the dirt and noise of lower Broadway—yet within 15 minutes' ride to all best shops and theatres. Broadway cars and Fifth Avenue automobile stages pass the door.

Hotel Belleclaire is thoroughly modern and fireproof. It appeals particularly to people of culture and refinement who appreciate perfect service, delightful surroundings and excellent cuisine. Apartments single or en suite; monthly or yearly rates for families. Write for booklet.

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Proprietor
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Meets All Trains
FIRE PROOF
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For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.WASHINGTON'S
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Copley Square Hotel

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HUNTINGTON AVENUE

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Containing 350 Rooms—

200 with Private Baths

SUNDAY HOME DINNER
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RATES \$1.50 up without bath, \$2.00 up with bath.

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Proprietor

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World

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Absolutely Fireproof—Open all the Year

This is an old-fashioned Inn.

The walls have feet thick—of granite boulders.

All the water comes from the slopes of the highest mountain east of the Rockies.

Butter and cream is supplied exclusively by the Biltmore Dairies on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

The finest golf links in the South adjoin the hotel.

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The Trip to Panama

is most enjoyable through the logical gateway affording a visit to quaint historic

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FLORIDA GASPARILLA INN BOCA GRANDE

Second season, first-class, everything new and modern; now open under management of Mr.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 10c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



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\$2.50 Water Coolers, \$1.80—Galvanized reservoir, 3-1/2" size, 1/2" spout, 1/2" faucet, at \$1.80

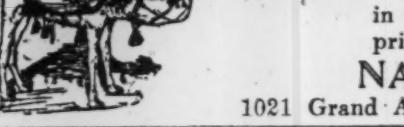
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H. K. Dilberian

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WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS

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Men and Women LEVEN-LEVEN WALNUT STREET

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the roll. 1/2c

JONES' HARDWARE DEPT.—KANSAS CITY'S PROFIT-SHARING STORE

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MUSICAL DIRECTORY

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Violinist

Diplomée and first prize of Brussels Conservatoire, accepts pupils and engagements for Solos and Trios. Violinist of the Helen Trio. "The breadth and purity of Miss Isobel Purdon's tone are remarkable." — The Standard.

Address STUDIO.

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Mme. Dezzo Nemes
Pupil of**Rubinstein & Coquelin**

Professors of Piano and French Dictation.

Engagements for Recitations and Trios.

Planist of the Helen Trio.

Add.: 30, West Cromwell Rd., S.W.

MISS VERA ENSOR, A.R.C.M.

Visits and receives pupils for

VIOLONCELLO

Studio—17, Kempford Gdns.

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Soloist for Concerts, At Homes, etc.

'Cellist of the Helen Trio.

All communications to 117 Hurlingham Rd., HURLINGHAM, S.W.

MISS LUCIE HILLIER

Professor of the Pianoforte

Diplomée, Koenigliche Hochschule (Berlin).

Licentiate R.A.M. (Performer and Teacher.) "Her playing is full of intelligence and musical feeling." — The Times.

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Receives pupils at "Cremorne," Ealing, or

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Amy Grimson's Pianoforte School

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Official Preparer for Matthey.

Pupils also prepared for Theory, Harmony, Art of Performance, etc.

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Thoroughly warmed by American Radiators.

Bed room for one visitor with full board (except Sundays) light and heating from 8s to 6s (\$1.50) per day.

Electric vacuum cleaner fitted in each door preventing dust.

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8 minutes from the station. Suites, single rooms, catering, visiting, attending, inclusive from two guineas. Use of general dining room, hot and cold baths, telephone.

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Work undertaken in town or suburbs.

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The Most Up-to-Date in London

Invitation invited.

No specialties.

All work washed clean and beautifully finished.

Dyeing and Cleaning

by most modern methods

Price lists with copy of testimonials on application to Manageress.

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COURT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER. Robes, Dresses, Receptions and Walking Gowns. Coats and Skirts to order. 26, George Street, Portman Square, London, W., and Sevenoaks, Kent.

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Antique and Modern Furniture

Upholstery Loose Covers Curtains All Repairs

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39-41 BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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Harney Brown, 301 Marlboro st.
A. J. Bots, 281 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 45 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur G. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marston, 104 Newell st.
Charles A. Ochs & Co., 181 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 397 Harrison ave.
EAST BOSTON
H. L. Bissell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthon, 315 Marlboro st.
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Apple Taylor, 279 Meridian st.
SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Fribis, 101 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 10 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 386 West Broadway.
ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER
O. P. Chase
ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.
ATTELBORO
L. H. Cooper
AYER
Sherwin & Co.
BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.
BUONOLINE
W. D. Paine, 22 Washington st.
BROCKTON
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.
CAMBRIDGE
Ames Bros., Harvard square.
F. W. Beunk, 265 Massachusetts ave.
CANTON
George B. Lee
CHELSEA
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnsimmet st.
Smith Brothers, 198 Broadway.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.
DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.
EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shadrack, 278 Cambridge st.
NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.
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S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.
DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1468 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 280 Bowdoin st.
M. B. French, 44 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.
FALL RIVER
J. W. Mita, 104 New Bedford, 41 So. Main.
FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt
FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder
FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde Pk. ave.
FRANKLIN
Frank M. Hart, 114 Main st.
HAVERHILL
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.
CHARLES F. HUDDON
Charles F. Huddon, 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cannon, 114 Heath st.
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.
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Max L. Kates
LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hooper
LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Sons, 108 Merrimack st.
LYNN
H. N. Reed, 35 Market square.
P. W. Newhall, Leominster, cor. Broad st.
L. F. Russell, 88 Fane st.
H. W. Shurburgh (B. & M. R. R.)
MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd
MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peirce, 134 Riverside ave.
MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Frank B. Gilman, 354 Boston ave.
NEW MEDFORD
N. B. Wilbur, 476 High st.
NELOGE
George L. Lawrence
NEEDHAM
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NEW BEDFORD
G. L. Briggs, 165 Purchases st.
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PLYMOUTH
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QUINCY
Brown & Co., Reading
READING
R. A. Bishop, 205 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 144 Dudley st.
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SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Bartons sq.
SALEMFIELD
Al Ward, 240 Pearl st., Winter Hill.
H. W. French, 502 Somerville ave.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Eber
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Robert Shops, 52 Main, 155 Bridge st., Springfield.
C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.
The Knickerbocker, 160 State st.
W. F. Conklin & Co., 157 State st.
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st., Springfield.
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.
Nash & Co., 311 Main st.
STONEHAM
A. W. Rice
THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 738 Wash. st., Newton.
W. F. Woodson, 1241 Center st., Newton Center.
C. H. Harrington, Cols. block, 365 Center st., Newton.
T. A. Geist, 321 Washington st., Newton.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.
C. H. Bakeman, Newton Upper Falls.
WALTHAM
H. S. Bell, 600 Main st.
W. N. Town, 177 Middle st.
WAVERLEY
W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.
WEST SOMERVILLE
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.
WENWORTH
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WORCESTER
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Bridgeport News Co., 100 Middle st.
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LEWISTON
N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon st.
PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.
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CONCORD
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.
RHODE ISLAND
WESTERLY
VERMONT
NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy
ST. JOHNSBURY
Randall Whitecomb, 21 Main st.
PONTHAMPTON
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE

BOSTON AND N. E.

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AMERICAN BOY—Good appearance and education necessary. Apply by letter, GEO. B. MALLARD, 489 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2121.

COOPER wanted on tight work. Apply in person at works, MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO., No. Woburn, Mass. 21.

ENGINEER, second-class license, to operate cross compound under chief engineer; preference given to man with some electrical experience. \$200 per week. Tel. 2121.

WANTED—General housework girl in small family in Newton; no washing; good salary; must have best references; good references. MRS. A. C. PERKINS, 26 Adams st., Roxbury. 23.

WANTED—General housework girl in private family; 20 years experience; machine line, etc. E. COAKLEY, 52 Allen st., Mansfield, Mass. 21.

MAN of ability, age 34, business education, wants position with any good company; speak English and French; will go with you on road or private yacht; will go with you. GEORGE F. MEINHARDT, Roxbury st., Boston. 18.

CHAUFFEUR AND **ELECTRICIAN** wanted for driving private car or truck; can furnish best of reference. ARTHUR GORMAN, 1699 Washington st., Boston. 18.

WANTED—Good millinery maker; one that can sell goods. PATRICK'S BOSTON STORE, Norwood, Mass. 21.

WANTED—A maid and wife for laundry institution. Address A. H. TROTTER, Box 223, Epping, N. H. 17.

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WANTED—At once a man and wife with good references; to do general farm work in lively stable; a good teamster, and woman to do general housework. W. S. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vermont. 18.

WANTED—Operator on pulling over machine; also Goodyear stitched on men's high grade well shoes; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass. 23.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted for general housework. MRS. SHERMAN, 66 Beacon st., Brookline; Reservoir car. 19.

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AMERICAN ambitious energetic, appearing young man, (22) good position with a reliable house as office clerk or salesman; experienced; all references. E. C. HICKFORD, JR., 168 Boston st., Lynn. 19.

COOK—All-round colored man wants work in or out of town. BEDFORD WORKERS, 24 Buckingham st., Boston. 21.

COST CLERK, bookkeeper or paymaster, responsible. Worcester, 32, married, 20 years' experience; references. H. K. MITCHELL, 174 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-48 Water st., Springfield, Mass. 23.

DRAFTSMAN, or inspector on steel construction; 28; single; \$8 per week; graduate. M. T. LINDGREN, 1960 Washington st., Boston. 23.

DRAFTSMAN, or inspector on steel construction; 28; single; \$8 per week; graduate. M. T. LINDGREN, 1960 Washington st., Boston. 23.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, 21; single; 2 years' experience on electrical machinery, oil engines and machine tools; willing to anything. J. A. SYKES, 191 Cambridge st., Boston. 23.

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MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, clerk, responsible. Worcester, 15, single; experience and references. H. K. MITCHELL, 174 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 47-48 Water st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4173. Men's Dept. 23.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, 21; single; 2 years' experience on electrical machinery, oil engines and machine tools; willing to anything. J. A. SYKES, 191 Cambridge st., Boston. 23.

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

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ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the pennant of the office in the home may be found at BARRY, DEALER & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1462.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods. G. H. WORCESTER, Birthdays Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 11 Temple st., Boston. Phone Oxford 555-5562 237 244 Boylston st., Boston. Phone Back Bay 3000-3901-3902 234 Huntington avenue. Phone Back Bay 3881

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FLOWERS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

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All home cooking.

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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 127 Massachusetts Avenue Phone Cambridge 945

GROCERS — YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Bedford.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERSCUM & CO., Inc., 638 Mass. av. Phone Camb. 732.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE 660 Mass. ave.

ROXBURY, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 220 Washington Street Phone Roxbury 92

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 219 Washington Street Phone Dorchester 4700

WINCHESTER, MASS.

MARKET—BLAISDELL'S, 612 Main St.—Choice meats; full line of groceries and provisions. We will price it and mailed on request. Free delivery to surrounding towns. Tel. 635-W and 629-R.

WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street Phone 1519

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 570 Main Street Phone Fitchburg 1086

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 1 Galen Street Phone Newton North 300 Delivery in the Newtons

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street Phone 1800

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CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 37 Merrimac Square Phone 1648

FALL RIVER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS — LEWANDOS 197 Bank Street Phone 2812

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street Phone 1860

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. R. BLOOD COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800

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OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices BESSE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$5.00 HODGKIN SHOE STORE 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively, Lynn, by GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market St., Lynn.

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BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main St.

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CORSETIERE—"Nu-Bone" Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings a specialty. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main st., Tel. Tk. 1291.

CORSETS strictly custom made and designed, from \$4.50 to \$7, according to material. MME. MARIE E. HALL, 345 Day bldg.; MRS. M. E. WILLIAMSON, Ass't.

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FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE 3 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY. R. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 5424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc. etc. ELMORE J. CHAMBERLAIN Room 306, 306 Main st. Tel. Park 2016

LADIES' HATTER—GUERTIN 68 Main St., nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall Telephone 3703

PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, post cards, motto cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 34 Wells st.

THE SPENCER CORSET is made strictly to measurement and fitted by skilled fitters ALVERETTA CLARK, Supervising Mfg. 70 W. Chippewa, Room 3.

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

"FRANCES," 366 Fifth Ave., offers original designs in gowns for the individual woman.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING THE COZY GREY SHOP 4 W. 37th st. Phone 567 Greeley

HAIRDRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring, Miss B. F. JOHNSON, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st. Bryant 7859.

HAIR GOODS—MME. FRIED, 17 W. 24th st. Buy your hair direct from the importer at wholesale prices. Latest style on how to dress your hair gladly given. Tel. Greeley 3307.

INSURANCE—Fire, Rent, Profits, Automobiles, Bonds, Plate Glass, Tourists, Flasters, etc., etc., etc. NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 East 2nd st. Tel. 6412-13 Murray Hill.

TAILORS TO THE WELL DRESSED MAN OBERSEIDER 624 South Fremont Avenue

LAUNDRY—67TH STREET LAUNDRY Hand wash, open air drying 62 West 67th St. Phone 4591 Columbus 62.

LUNCHEON AND DINNER a joy when served with delicacy and good taste at this dining room. 31 West 33d st.

LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 45c—THE RIP VAN WINKLE Orders taken for cakes, sandwiches, preserves, salads, automobile luncheons. 17 W. 37th st. Tel. Greeley 953.

MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT 328 Howard St.

PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDERREITZ AND SONS 208 South Sharp St.

REAL ESTATE SAMUEL B. WILSON 543 Calvert Bldg.

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SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN N. HESS' SONS 8 East Baltimore St.

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MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS M.

Finance, Commerce and Investments

SHOE TRADE SITUATION SEEMS SOMEWHAT BRIGHTER

Little Change in Volume of Business Is Noted, but Demand Is Well Scattered Among the Various Lines—Prices Still Firmly Held

The main features have changed but little since the last market reports from shoe manufacturers were obtained. However, though it requires a large volume of new business to give to a market of this size a noticeable activity, inquiry brought to light the fact that a fairly good number of orders have been received. While they were moderate in volume, the area of the country heard from was extensive and the demand well scattered among the different lines of samples. So the situation seems somewhat brighter.

Memory fails to recall conditions similar to those now prevalent in the shoe trade. Many times the business has been sluggish, even during seasons when it should have been at its best; then it was revived by energetic efforts, coupled with concessions, but today manufacturers are holding prices, terms and shipping dates with a significant firmness, even though there are many in need of orders to keep organizations intact and thereby prevent overhead charges from becoming serious burdens.

As a matter of fact a large manufacturer stated that contracts for liberal amounts, stipulating late summer shipment, have been declined though his factory production is well below capacity.

The cause of this independent attitude is attributed to the strong condition of the leather market which is accounted to the high price of hides, moderate supply and the conservative manner in which tanners have regulated the output. Large stocks of leather are conspicuously absent, much of the warehouse floor space being bare, and certain grades of leather being produced in a manner commensurate with the demand, tanners presuming little and knowing less.

Strength of leather values still features that market and the price and supply of hides the past week give to the future added stability.

At present the shoe trade is not such as to create an incentive on the part of the buyer to liberal operating, regardless of however strong prices may be, or whether values hold.

Conditions among the packers continue firm, and it is evident that they have control of the situation, as hides brought about the same range of prices as last reported. Sales fell off some, though the light demand did not affect the market appreciably. Tanners are buying cautiously, preferring to go often and pay the price, than take risks with a market already a record breaker in many respects.

Though the poorest in quality, hides are being pulled off this month; March heavy Texas steers sold at 18½ against 17½ a year ago, and February branded cows brought 18½, this time last year 16½.

The whole market is strong, warehouse stocks small, and the output limited, with an increasing demand gradually manifested. Therefore, as the prices have been maintained through the grubby season, there is no need to look for lower figures on the verge of better quality hides and an improving, shoe trade.

The future indications are not promising to those looking for cheaper leather. Dealers are too near the activity which follows spring months to conceive anything, if they could, and what favors their prospects is equally helpful to hide dealers. Moreover, the natural improvement of hides redounds to the credit of the packers. Therefore with a usual amount of business during the next six months prices of shoe material ought to be maintained by an ordinary activity and jump to higher records if the demand becomes in excess of expectations, which are inclined to moderation.

Hemlock sole leather dealers report business improving. Stocks are small and prices firm. Domestic buyers are looking with more interest and operating freely but not extremely so. The foreign department has been particularly active since Jan. 1. Orders for large and moderate amounts have brought the total booked for abroad shipment up to 250,000 sides and over, and every order sold at top prices.

Dealers in union sole leather had a very satisfactory week. Sales were not individually large, but there was a steadiness that gave to the business a better appearance. There were many buyers in the market and scarcity of stock with extreme firmness of prices prevented liberal transactions.

Oak sole leather is active, bonds, backs and sides being well sold up, the receipts hardly sufficient to keep pace with the trade. In fact the week was a good one for the sole leather folks.

A sharp inquiry was reported by the coal skin dealers, and it was said that if prices had dropped a little good trade would have resulted. There was bidding for all weights and colors, but dealers held prices firmly so the offers failed to materialize into actual business.

Chrome side leather was quite prominent in the dealing, with elk leather playing second part on account of the difference in price. Kangaroo and satin also figured well in the week's business for the same reason. If black split could be produced in quantities commensurate with the demand it would be prominent in the sales account.

Patent calf is just as scarce as before reported, and it looks as though there is to be no relief as the call is increasing. Of course this greatly assists patent leather, particularly light weight

stock. There is also a patent goat skin which is moving well at 13c, but the tender nature of the japping forbids its use for vamps, and tips, but it is being cut into quarters largely.

Glazed kid is steadily growing in favor. Perhaps the scarcity and high prices of other grades may make the call for it rather obligatory than one of popular favor. The lower grades are well sold up, and the demand for the better skins is plainly on the increase.

Men's fine and medium fine shoes are being rushed through the factories to meet the Easter demands. The finer the shoe the better the business seems to have featured the market during the winter run.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear are having a good trade for certain shoes, combinations selling better than all of one kind. The call for fabric quarters in boots and colonials has been large enough to clean the market of that material and much delay is caused thereby.

Children's shoes have had a quiet spell of late, most of the factories running on orders for future shipment. This is hardly unexpected, as the factories have been very busy for a long time back. Manufacturers state that they are making no special effort to enliven matters, for they claim the business will come later.

STATEMENT SHOWS COTTON CONSUMED DURING FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON—A census cotton report just issued showed cotton exclusive of linters consumed during February to have been 455,239 running bales, compared with 448,093 last year; cotton in manufacturing establishments on Feb. 28, 1,734,317 bales compared with 1,893,968 in 1913; and in independent warehouses 2,293,601 bales this year against 2,217,619 last year. Imports were 20,771 equivalent 500 pound bales against 34,039 in 1913; exports, including linters, 750,996 running bales against 530,911 in 1913. Cotton spindles active during February were 31,139,730 against 36,548 in 1913.

Linters consumed during February were 22,452 bales in February against 23,118 a year ago; held in manufacturing establishments, 93,800 bales against 87,335 in 1913 in independent warehouses, 55,774 bales against 33,280 a year ago. Exported 39,325 bales in February, 1914.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

NEW YORK—The Otis Elevator Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31: 1913 Decrease Net earnings \$1,157,395 \$124,800 Depreciation 200,247 *108,379 Balance 856,48 293,71 Preferred dividend 290,000 *192 Balance 446,148 293,371 Reserve for common 318,765 *63,753 Reserve for Pensions 75,000 35,000 Balance 62,358 332,124 Res for contingencies 146,000 Surplus 52,383 186,124 *Increase.

The balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of \$21,559,737, an increase of \$80,870; and profit and loss surplus of \$2,531,335, an increase of \$52,383.

ESTIMATES OF WHEAT CROP

CHICAGO—Estimating the wheat crop of the United States at 763,000,000 bushels and allowing 90,000,000 bushels for supplies in all positions on July 1, 1913, the Daily Trade Bulletin figures that aggregate supplies for the 12 months would be approximately 835,000,000 bushels.

Allowing 525,000,000 bushels for consumption, about 80,000,000 bushels for seeding during the harvest year and 112,000,000 bushels exported to date, accounts for 717,000,000 bushels—and there would remain for export during the current four months and for supplies on hand July 1, 1914, about 136,000,000. The exports from March 1 to July 1, 1913, were about 35,000,000 bushels.

U. S. EXPRESS TRANSACTIONS

NEW YORK—Transactions in United States Express Saturday totaled 600 shares. The high was 82, up 3. On March 10, the stock touched 87, an advance of 22 points since the announcement that the company was to be liquidated.

Transactions since Jan. 1 to March 14 totaled 21,250 shares, the record trading for any 12 months since 1902.

The company has paid 119½ per cent in dividends since 1854, when organized as an association under the laws of New York.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58½, unchanged. Mexican dollars 45½, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 26 13-16, unchanged.

EARLY PLAN FOR SHAREHOLDERS OF NORTH AMERICAN

NEW YORK—North American Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

Total rec.	1913	1912
Rent, taxes, etc.	\$2,369,742	\$2,344,470
Dividends	2,026,500	2,127,000
Surplus	597,897	641,562

*Equal to 6.97% on \$29,793,000 stock outstanding, compared with 7.15% previous year.

Strength in North American Company's \$29,793,000 stock based on the probability of an early plum. It is understood that the management plans to issue \$3,000,000 5 per cent notes of the Wisconsin Edison Company. These will be offered to North American shareholders in the ratio of 1 to 10 and with bonus of 100 per cent in Wisconsin Edison stock, now paying 3½ per cent in dividends and earning about double that amount. These new notes with the stock bonus will be offered to North American stockholders at about \$1300 for each \$1000 note. They are expected to command a market of around 95 to 100, which means the purchase of Wisconsin Edison stock at \$30 to \$35 per share, or an income basis of 10 per cent.

The proceeds of these \$3,000,000 notes will go into the North American treasury, cancelling loans which the parent company has made to its subsidiary in the last few years for construction purposes.

There is also a very good prospect that the North American dividend will be put on a regular 6 per cent basis against 5 per cent which has been the regular rate since April, 1909.

The company earned between 8 per cent and 9 per cent for its stock in 1913 against 7 per cent in 1912 and is in a position where it could comfortably afford to make a somewhat larger return to its stockholders.

Rumors of purchase of the company by General Electric are scouted by those in closest touch with the property. President Coffin of General Electric has been a North American director for several years, but the relationship begins and ends there and there is no disposition on the part of either company to alter the existing status.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.50@7 bbl, 85@95c bag; pastry, \$6 bbl, 80c bag.

Potatoes—Maine, 30c peck; fancy selected, 35c peck.

Onions—Native, 5c lb.

Butter—Print, 38c; tub, 37c; 5-lb box, \$1.85; 10-lb tub, \$2.70.

Eggs—Western first, 33@38c (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 40c; fancy brown, 45c.

Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 75c pk; California, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk; 12c eye, 12c qt, 90c pk; kidney, 13c qt, 95c pk.

Sugar—Granulated, 4½@5c lb.

Apples—No 1 Baldwin, 80c 50c doz; fancy western eating apples, 35@50c doz.

Strawberries—Florida, 40c box.

Oranges—California, 25@50c doz; Florida, 30@45c doz.

Rolled Oats—4c lb, 10-lb for 35c.

Oatmeal—4½@5c lb, 10-lb for 40c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 24c lb.

Young America, 25c lb.

Squash—Native, 5c lb.

Celery—California, 12c bunch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—The naval stores market took a turn for the better yesterday, and dealers in general were asking up to 49½ per gallon for spirits of turpentine in consequence of the uplift to a basis of 46½ at Savannah.

Rosins—Common to good strained varieties were still available at the list but other grades were slightly irregular. Grades D, E, F, N and WG were available at 5 cent concessions while N was held for \$0.25.

The following prices are for graded rosins in yard as quoted by the New York Commercial:

Graded B, \$4.30@4.40; D, \$4.35@4.45; E, \$4.35@4.45; F, \$4.40@4.50; G, \$4.47@4.55; H, \$4.50@4.60; I, \$4.50@4.60; K, \$4.60; M, \$5.25; N, \$5.25; W, \$6.40; WW, \$6.75.

Tar and pitch—Business in the tar market was quiet and quotations for kiln-burned and retort were repeated on the basis of \$7 for large quantities and \$7.25 to \$8 for smaller amounts. Pitch commanded from \$3.50 to \$4.25 for 200 pound lots.

SAVANNAH—Monday's market:

Spirits firm at 46½. Sales 84, receipts 109, exports 86, stock 14,022. Rosin firm. Sales 1,460, receipts 236, exports 984, stock 1,113,600. Prices: WW \$6.35, WG \$9.00, N \$7.50, M \$8.40, K \$4.22½, I, \$4.50@4.60; H, \$4.40@4.50; F, \$4.00@4.20; E, \$4.00@4.20.

On the eve of the spring season, trade is normally on a slack basis. Picking out at random trades from the secondary lines in New England, one finds this reasonable influence in full effect.

The dealers in gas, gasoline engines and scales find things slow in some departments, while in others they are holding their own. On the whole, business is about as it was in December. The outlook, however, is much better. After April 1 business is expected to pick up.

The gas pipe and steam pipe makers are normally quiet at this time, but there are evidences that they are unusually so. They expect to begin to work out of the dulness after April 1.

The rubber goods trade is one of the beneficiaries of the severe recent weather.

Patent leather is active, bonds, backs and sides being well sold up, the receipts hardly sufficient to keep pace with the trade. In fact the week was a good one for the sole leather folks.

A sharp inquiry was reported by the coal skin dealers, and it was said that if prices had dropped a little good trade would have resulted. There was bidding for all weights and colors, but dealers held prices firmly so the offers failed to materialize into actual business.

Chrome side leather was quite prominent in the dealing, with elk leather playing second part on account of the difference in price. Kangaroo and satin also figured well in the week's business for the same reason. If black split could be produced in quantities commensurate with the demand it would too be prominent in the sales account.

Patent calf is just as scarce as before reported, and it looks as though there is to be no relief as the call is increasing. Of course this greatly assists patent leather, particularly light weight

BUSINESS IS WAITING FOR ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENTS

No Indications of Enduring Revival But Hope Is Entertained That Conditions Will Improve Latter Part of the Year—Review of Situation

In its monthly review of financial and industrial conditions in New England the First National Bank of Boston says:

Two and a half months of 1914 have passed, and thus far no enduring revival in business activity has occurred. In January, and up to the middle of February, reports of better conditions in the steel industry held out hope of an upward trend in general business. In the last half of February, however, this temporary gain in the steel business flattened out. In a similar way, in cotton manufacturing the tendency, noticeable a few weeks ago, toward large orders and better prices vanished, and conditions at that line show no signs at the moment of improving. The makers of fine goods, however, who have been making the poorest showing, are inclined to be a little more optimistic owing to the demand for sheer materials which has appeared.

An examination of decreasing net and gross railroad earnings throws a strong light on the inert condition of trade. More and more the public mind is becoming focused on the proposed increase in freight rates now under consideration by the interstate commerce commission. If a recovery from business depression is unlikely until this increase has been granted, as many people think, there is little probability of relief from this direction until the end of the summer. By this time crop news, also, will be sufficiently definite to act upon. Favorable results in respect to these two vital factors would do much to improve business the last half of the year, and thereby partially make up for substandard business during the first six months of 1914.

Within a few days, the officials of the New Haven railroad have stated that any tentative agreement, which may be reached with the attorney-general, will be effective only upon ratification by its stockholders. This statement, following closely the announcement by the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad that it is unwilling to relinquish its ownership in Norfolk and Western until the legality of the question has been passed upon by the supreme court, has made a favorable impression.

The keen demand for bonds which has been so much in evidence in the past two months has subsided since the first of March, and the market is now in about the condition it has been for the past year, which means that it is approaching normal. However, the

Leading Events in Athletics

CONTESTANTS ENJOY DAY OFF IN TENNIS MATCH

Playing of Amateur Champion Monday Stamps Him as Greatest Non-Professional of the Game Has Ever Developed

TO PLAY TOMORROW

PHILADELPHIA—Jay Gould, world's amateur champion, and G. F. Covey, world's professional title holder, who met Monday in the first of their series of matches for the world's open championship at court tennis on the courts of the Philadelphia Tennis and Racquet Club, are today taking it easy in preparation for the second part of their match, which comes tomorrow.

Gould overwhelmingly defeated Covey in the opening day's play Monday, capturing all four of the sets played and all that he now needs to win the title are three more sets. As tomorrow's play will consist of four sets, there is a good chance of his ending the match without the necessity of playing Saturday.

That Gould is the greatest amateur court tennis player yet developed in the opinion of those who saw him in his Monday's contest. Not even in the days when he first won the American title and later when he defeated E. H. Mills for the world's championship, has he given such a brilliant exhibition of tennis as he gave against Covey. He was here, there and everywhere and he seemed to have no difficulty at all in handling any of his opponents' shots.

It is generally felt that Covey was slightly off form in the early sets when he won but one game out of the 12 played in the first two, but granting this there was little chance of his having been able to change the final result had he played at his very best. Gould was so fast and so accurate that it was practically impossible to break into the American's defense and his scoring shots were such that even so great a player as Covey at his best would find most difficult to overcome.

Mr. Gould lost only two hard chases during the entire match and served at least 10 which Covey was forced to let go without a try. Mr. Gould played every ball well. He did more than simply attempt to return the most difficult shots, whereas Covey more often than not was satisfied to get the ball back.

The first 11 games were won in succession by Gould. The third set was the closest of the four, Covey making as high as four games. It was one game all, two games all, and finally four games all. In the eighth game there was a rally.

Covey tried the underhand service in the fourth set. This bothered his opponent for one game only, and Gould won it 6-3. The score:

FIRST SET		1st G
Gould	4 8 5 4 5 5 31-6	
Covey		2 6 3 1 3 2-18-0
SECOND SET		
Gould	4 4 4 4 4 1 5-26-6	
Covey		2 1 0 2 4 3-13-1
THIRD SET		
Gould	4 4 2 6 4 4 1 4 5-35-6	
Covey		1 0 5 4 1 0 4 2 0-27-4
FOURTH SET		
Gould	4 4 3 4 1 1 4 5 0-30-6	
Covey		2 2 5 0 4 4 1 3 2-23-3

TAFT REFUSES \$750,000 FOR THE CHICAGO CLUB

CINCINNATI, O.—Charles P. Taft, majority stockholder of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, refused an offer of \$750,000 in cash for the club Monday, made by John T. Connery and Frank D. Mayer, representing a syndicate of Chicago capitalists who desired to purchase. The price that Mr. Taft has asked for the club was not announced.

Mr. Mayer, in speaking of the offer, said: "We have reached our limit and any further overtures must come from Mr. Taft. The outlay in purchasing the club would be approximately \$1,250,000, inasmuch as the new grandstand is a necessity. I doubt whether the club would be a paying investment on half that sum if the grandstand was not erected. I do not mean by this, however, that we have given up hope of obtaining the club."

ATHLETICS MEET CHICAGO TODAY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Manager Mack and his world's champion Athletes met the Chicago Nationals today in the fifth game of their practice series. The fourth game was played here Monday and resulted in a 6 to 4 victory for the Athletes.

It was the first time Manager Mack had been in charge of his players during the series and they showed much better baseball than in the previous games. Wyckoff and Pennock pitched for the winners, while Lavender and Zabel were in the box for Chicago.

BROOKLYN REGULARS WIN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Brooklyn National regulars defeated the substitutes in a practice game here Monday by a score of 6 to 1. Pitcher Allen showed up strongly.

ENGLISH PLAYER MEETING GOULD



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GEORGE F. COVEY
World's champion professional at court tennis

RED SOX PLAY ARKANSAS TODAY

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—This is to be a gala day for the Boston Americans, as they are scheduled to play a game with the University of Arkansas in the presence of the Governor and mayor, as well as many visitors.

Manager Carrigan is fast getting his men into championship form, and with the exception of Captain Wagner they are taking a whole lot of practise. The Yannigans won their fourth straight game from the regulars Monday, this time by a score of 3 to 1.

A hard practise session was held before the game was started. Collins, Johnson, Radoff, Kelly and Garlow pitched for the winners, and with the exception of the last named were very effective. Foster, Leonard, Zeiser, Coumbe and Mullan pitched for the losers. Hooper was the only man to get more than one hit in the five innings played.

Scott played at short and Judge at first for the Yannigans, and both showed up finely both in the field and at the bat.

RILEY TO COACH AMHERST ELEVEN

AMHERST—Official announcement has been made that Thomas J. Riley, coach at the University of Maine for the past four years, has been engaged to coach the Amherst football team next fall. Riley's contract calls for a term of two years.

While at Maine, Riley turned out three teams that won the Maine championship and last season his eleven tied Yale in nothing to nothing game.

OPEN GOLF MEET AT MIDLOTHIAN

NEW YORK—The open golf championship of the United States will be held at the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, Aug. 18, 19, 20 and 21, according to announcement of the U. S. G. A.

George Duncan, whose performances have shown him to be the greatest professional of the season in Great Britain, will be a competitor.

BLACK DEFEATS ROSENTHAL

NEW YORK—Roy T. Black, the Brooklyn chess champion, defeated Jacob Rosenthal, former state champion, in the opening game of the New York state championship series. Rosenthal resigned after a hard played 54-move game.

ANDERSON GOES TO WICHITA

WICHITA, Kan.—Fred Anderson, a pitcher, has been purchased by the local Western league club from the Boston Americans. Anderson was a star pitcher for the Brockton team of the New England league before Boston bought him.

PENN. OARSMEN ON THE RIVER

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Vivian Nickalls of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen got his candidates out on the river for the first time Monday. There were more than 150 in the varsity and freshman squads.

BALTIMORE BEATS PHILADELPHIA

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Baltimore Internationals easily defeated the Philadelphia Nationals in their practise game here Monday by a score of 7 to 2. Claude Derrick, the former New York American player, led at the bat.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY WINS

HOUSTON, Tex.—The polo team of the eleventh cavalry, United States army, defeated the Long Island Fish Catchers, 10½ to 6, in the first match of the annual polo tournament here for possession of the Cleveland cups.

WASHINGTON VETERANS WIN

CHARLOTTESVILLE—The Washington American league veterans Monday defeated a team made up of Washington recruits, together with a few veterans, by a score of 5 to 3.

SIX-MAN RULE IS FAVORED BY HOCKEY EXPERTS

Russell Bowie and Robert Meldrum, Veteran Officials, Indorse Style Used in Canada

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Unqualified endorsement of the six-man rule under which the hockey teams of western Canada have been playing was given Monday night by Russell Bowie and Robert Meldrum, two veteran hockey officials who served in the game between the Wanderers and the Vancouver. Both declared after the match that from a spectator's standpoint the six-man game showed up as distinctly better than the seven-man game, but they were less willing to express an opinion on the rule that permits offside passes in a marked-off area in center ring.

"My objection to the new offside rule," said Bowie, "is that it encourages loafing among the forwards. Undoubtedly it opens up possibilities for clever plays, but I would have to see it played in a few matches before saying that I think it is an improvement over the old rule."

"The test of the new rule," said Meldrum, "was hardly under favorable conditions. It was practically new to one team. Get two teams playing who are thoroughly familiar with the new rule, and then you would have a chance to form an opinion."

One of the contentions advanced for the western rule is that it eliminates a lot of stopping up for offside plays and makes for more continuous hockey.

MICHIGAN NINE PLANS OUTDOOR PRACTISE TODAY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach Lungren expects to take the University of Michigan baseball squad outdoors this afternoon for the first practise of the year on Ferry field. This is the earliest the Wolverines have been outdoors in the last 10 years. The weather has been warm for a week, but until the winds of the last two days dried up the grounds the playing field was too soft.

Indications are that the warm weather will continue, which will give the Michigan nine flying start this year. There are nearly three weeks before the annual southern trip, the schedule opening with Kentucky University at Lexington on Saturday, April 4. Within the last five years only on one occasion has a Michigan team had more than three days outdoor work before the Dixie trip.

With a veteran infield, three veteran pitchers, a catcher and an outfielder left from last year's team indications point to the best diamond team of many seasons. Captain Sisler, the star left-handed pitcher and batter of the team, is in championship form already, while the other moundmen are rapidly acquiring speed and control.

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W. Bennett '14, a member of the varsity squad for three years, and A. J. Nellis '16, of last year's varsity seem to be showing the best form of the catching candidates, although A. G. Eastman '15 and R. Comey '15, both catchers on last year's second team are showing almost equally well. Other candidates for the catcher's position are J. E. Killory '16, A. B. Porter '17, A. E. O'Brien '16, who caught last year at Dean Academy, and A. J. Ring '17.

For the outfield Coach Slattery has George Angell '15 and Philip Marzynski '15, both of the varsity for two years, and the most promising outfielders this year; A. V. Donnellan '16, last year's varsity man; A. J. Godfrey '14, who made the second team three years in succession, and E. F. Hall '16 of last year's second team. From these men the varsity outfield for this year will be selected.

P. M. Proctor '13, shortstop on the varsity for three years, H. A. Stafford '16, last year's varsity second baseman; Capt. B. Lee, third baseman on the varsity for two years, and H. E. Armstrong '16, varsity third baseman, are the most likely looking infielders. For a first baseman a new man must be obtained, and the most promising candidates for that place so far are R. Turner '17 of the Wintrop high school team; Walter Volk '17D, and W. M. Roache '17D.

Tufts has a schedule of 29 games, the season opening with a game at Medford April 10 with Colgate.

TENNIS LIST FOR DARTMOUTH OUT

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth tennis schedule has been ratified and hockey letters voted to seven players. The following men were awarded the insignia, the "H. D. T.": J. L. Dellingar '14, H. B. Frost '14, H. T. Johnson '14, A. I. Donahue '15, L. P. Tuck '15, C. L. Wanamaker '15 and H. F. Murchie '16.

The tennis schedule:

Mr. Fahey at Hanover; 6, Harvard; 1, Harvard M. A. at H. T. Johnson; Wesleyan at Middletown; 12, Yale at New Haven; 14, Trinity at Hartford; 18-21, Longwood; 23, Springfield Training school at Worcester; 27, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28, Williams at Williamsburg; 2, Amherst at Amherst.

The freshman schedule—May 9 or 30, Yale freshmen at New Haven; 10, Andover at Hanover.

CHANCE WORKS HIS PITCHERS

HOUSTON, Tex.—Manager Chance of the New York Americans gave his pitchers a lot of hard work Monday, confining most of his attention to that department of the team. The rest of the players had only light work.

GIANTS' SUBSTITUTES WIN

CAMDEN, S. C.—The polo team of the New York Americans gave its substitutes a hard work Monday, confining most of his attention to that department of the team. The rest of the players had only light work.

COOPER JOINS FEDERAL LEAGUE

FT. WORTH, Texas—Outfielder Claude Cooper of the New York National league baseball team has signed a three-year contract with the Brooklyn Federal. His salary was said to be \$5000 a year, of which he received one year's pay in advance.

GIANTS' SUBSTITUTES WIN

MARLIN, Tex.—Manager McGraw selected his first team for the first time this season and the second team won. Herring and Fromme pitched for the regulars with Williams and Wilts pitching for the winners.

VETERANS OUT FOR PLACES ON TUFTS VARSITY

Experienced Players Available for Every Position Except First Base—Coach Slattery Says Nine's Chances Very Good

OPEN SEASON APRIL 10

With the original squad of 46 candidates that answered Coach John T. Slattery's first call for material to make the Tufts College baseball team for 1914 cut to 29, and with every member of this latter squad showing form that promises to make the final selection a difficult proposition, the prospects for turning out one of the strongest nines that has ever represented Tufts are very bright indeed. Coach Slattery has stated that it all depends on the way his pitching staff shows up and that if the men continue to develop at the rate they have started Tufts will have a high class ball team. The rest of the team, Mr. Slattery said, can be depended upon to give the box men good support and his chief effort will be centered in coaching the pitching candidates.

At present the squad is putting in two hours or more of hard practise every afternoon in the baseball cage in the gymnasium, and Coach Slattery intends to start the outdoor practise just as early as the ground is in fit condition.

In spite of the fact that the men are doing exceptionally well inside, Mr. Slattery has hopes of even greater progress when the men begin their outdoor work. All of the men on the squad will be given a thorough opportunity to show what they can do, and will be given trials at different positions. It is also thought probable that new men will show up when the team starts outdoor work.

Eight candidates for the pitching position are now working out with the squad, and from these eight the final selections will in all probability be made. Raymond Krepps, '16M; and E. H. Harris, '15M, are the most likely pitchers of the lot. Both men pitched on the varsity last year, have started this year with their old form, and will be the star first string pitchers this season. The other pitchers are W. E. Whittaker, '17M, a first year man who made a record as a pitcher last season at Worcester Academy; H. F. Burrill, '17M, William Bergan, '14D; B. Golder, '16, who pitched on the second team last year, F. W. Gately, '16D, A. B. Porter '17, A. E. O'Brien '16M, who caught last year at Dean Academy, and A. J. Ring, '17M.

For the outfield Coach Slattery has George Angell '15 and Philip Marzynski '15, both of the varsity for two years, and the most promising outfielders this year; A. V. Donnellan '16, last year's varsity man; A. J. Godfrey '14, who has made the second team three years in succession, and E. F. Hall '16 of last year's second team. From these men the varsity outfield for this year will be selected.

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BOSTON TO PLAY CLEVELAND NINE

AMERICUS, Ga.—The Boston Nationals meet the

THE HOME FORUM

ACCEPTABLE MEDITATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAPPINESS and prosperity have ever been associated in the thoughts of mortals. Men have believed they could be happy if they were to become prosperous. But he who postpones his happiness until strenuous effort shall have won prosperity's favor, discovers that happiness does not respond to human will. It is quite as likely to elude a rich material setting as a less attractive one. To suppose that we can succeed in constructing a material setting for happiness and then produce it upon occasion is folly. We must begin rightly and seek happiness at its spiritual source. Quite overlooked by the mortal in quest of material riches, is the simple fact that true happiness and prosperity are primarily mental. They are allied in essence, and because they spring continuously from the same source, the appearance of one cannot be delayed by non-appearance of the other. Their substance is found in spiritual meditation. It is there that true prosperity and true happiness are seen to be perpetual facts to the real spiritual man.

One whose consciousness is imbued with spiritual happiness experiences the truest prosperity for he dwells in a mental atmosphere that magnifies good. The obstacles and difficulties which seem to bar prosperity's appearance are minimized and removed by spiritual perception of Truth. Earnest meditation upon the eternal facts of being and the laws that govern real being, overcomes material hindrances at their mortal source by destroying the false belief that any obstruction can stand between God and man. This action of thought destroys the seeming power of adversity, and eventually external changes are wrought to correspond with truer thought. Real happiness is therefore an essential element of true prosperity. Prosperity separated from happiness is an impossibility in true living. The first Psalm points to spiritual meditation as the well-spring of both happiness and prosperity. The man who is "blessed," finds "his delight in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." It is further said of him that "he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Let no one suppose that this spiritual meditation is a sort of self-deceiving reverie or idle castle-building. One cannot dream himself into happiness or prosperity. But all men may scientif-

ically think their way into blessed spiritual harmony which is always attended by practical improvement in outward conditions. To Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is due the credit for having discovered and founded the true system of scientific, corrective, constructive thinking in this age, Christian Science. Many who have learned through this Science to love God and His law joyfully affirm, "My meditation of him shall be sweet." "The meditation of my heart shall be of understanding." It is precisely because, through Christian Science, our meditation is of understanding, that it is sweet to us. For, in practical, work-a-day living, hard-pressed men and women have no time to dream of a sweetness that proves unavailing when needs arise. Men soon weary of meditating upon a God who is to them but a vague mystery, and whose laws may work through disaster. But Christian Science clears up all uncertainty. It takes thought right to the primal source and shows that because God is Spirit, All-in-all, infinite Love, that therefore He must be and is an ever-present, divine Principle pervading all being, from vastest magnitudes to least minutiae. "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science," Mrs. Eddy writes, "you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is. Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, combine as one, and are the Scriptural names for God. All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are his attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the Christian Science text-book, p. 275).

When we recognize God as all-inclusive ever-operative divine Principle, meditating upon His law becomes the most practical, achieving influence in the whole world. Every hour, from our stillest morning prayer through the busiest moments of the day, thought may be held steadfastly to the truth concerning everything and every work that claims our attention. Then the true spiritual Life cannot be hidden from us by the old ignorant habit of regarding existence and all its activities as material. True perception of man as a spiritual being is a forerunner of health, happiness and prosperity. "This clearer consciousness must precede an understanding of the harmony of being. Mortal thought must obtain a better basis, get nearer the truth of being, or health will never be universal, and harmony will never become the standard of man" (Science and Health, p. 553).

If our thought constantly revolves around divine Love, we shall rise, gradually, perhaps, but certainly, to mental ascendancy over the torments of fear, hatred, anger, pride or resentment that breed inharmony and ill-health. If, "day and night," we meditate upon God as the source of all supply, fear of failure, worry, anxiety, are purged away. The false desire for material wealth ceases to harass as a pure desire to know God absorbs us. When we grasp the spiritual

NEW SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD

MONG pictures of stately suburban houses and formal Italian gardens and thrifty crops stretching away from the well-kept door-yards, a writer in Suburban Life opens door into the wilderness beyond the suburbs and leads the reader on with him on a trip over the open road. He says that the open road is not a thing of macadam or even plain dirt. And it is not, indeed. It is a mental attitude. One man may pass through the sweet woodland close over a trail marked by handfuls of torn grass, and not know he is on the open road; another may feel the spring when he crosses a city square and be instantly off and away to the horizon beyond the city smoke.

The open road may lead across uplands where only cow paths break the flourishing scrub. It may dive into the pine-wood shadow and pause thirstily at the brook. It may stop for the night by the well-guarded campfire, where supper is presently cooked over glowing coals hoarded in an oven of stones. The open road may lie amid the sedgy delights of a brook sweeping through meadow grass. Here a canoe is the companion of the trail, and as the writer says of his own, named Gray Brother, this light thing which can be lifted with one hand or scuttled by a careless heel floats safe as a gull over the gray wil-

derness of the lake when the wind is romping there.

The open road may lie white and clean before the trotting feet of Mignon, the donkey, who forges ahead at the rapid rate of two miles an hour. But the creature at least makes all the motions of speed. By the brook under an overhanging hill they stop and the donkey, unhampered, is turned out to grass. The dejected head droops lower, the whole pathetic figure suddenly collapses, only suddenly to kick up its heels and roll in the sweet greenness, over and over. The stars shine brilliant above, the brooks sing to the forget-me-nots, and the travelers lie in their heavy capes under the tilted cart.

I will make you brooches and toys for your delight
Of bird-song at morning and star-shine at night.

I will make a palace fit for you and me
Of green days in forests and blue days at sea.

And this shall be for music when no one else is near.
The fine song for singing, the rare song to hear!
That only I remember, that only admire,
Of the broad road that stretches and the roadside fire.

Optimism Comes of Love

You cannot make an optimist of a man by arguing with him. Optimism is a secretion of love. No one who loves his wife and children, loves his neighbors, loves his work and loves his play, is ever a pessimist.—The De-
liniator.

Minister of Joy

Press your genius and your eloquence into the service of the Lord, your righteousness to magnify His word and display the riches of His grace. Who knoweth whether He may honor you to be the minister of joy to the disconsolate, of liberty to the captive, of life to the dead?—John M. Mason.

Christians Should Vote

Multitudes of Christians and patriots have long since abandoned party politics and not knowing what to do have almost abandoned the exercise of suffrage. This is wrong. An enlightened and virtuous suffrage may, by system and concentration, become one of the most powerful means of promoting national purity and morality; as the suffrage from which the influence of conscience is withdrawn cannot fail to be disastrous. . . . Let all Christians and all patriots exercise their rights as electors with an inflexible regard to moral character.—Lyman Beecher.

Words Ate Things

Words are things, and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think. —Byron.

STEVENSON ON THE ART OF TALKING

THERE can be no fairer ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome; to have a fact, a thought, or an illustration, pat to every subject; and not only to cheer the flight of time among our intimates, but bear our part in that great international congress, always sitting, where public wrongs are first declared, public errors first corrected, and the course of public opinion shaped, day by day, a little nearer to the right. This is the conclusion of R. L. Stevenson, who adds: No measure comes before Parliament but it has been long ago prepared by the grand jury of the talkers; no book is written that has not been largely composed by their assistance. Literature in many of its branches is no other than the shadow of good talk; but the imitation falls far short of the original in life, freedom and effect. There are always two to a talk, giving and taking, comparing experience and accounding conclusions. Talk is fluid, tentative, continually "in further search and progress." . . . It cannot, even if it would, become merely esthetic or merely classical, like literature. A jest intervenes, the solemn humbug is dissolved in laughter, the speech runs forth out of the contemporary groove into the open fields of life.

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Europe is primarily indebted to the factory of Meissen in Saxony for the diffusion of the secret of perfect porcelain making, which lay hidden in kaolin clay, the virtues of which were discovered quite accidentally early in the eighteenth century. Porcelain has this distinguishing characteristic, that when held up to a strong light it appears transparent, unlike pottery, which is opaque; it is composed of two substances, the one fusible, which produces its transparency, called "pe-tun-tse," the other infusible, known as kaolin, both terms being borrowed from the Chinese. Although pieces of China porcelain found their way to Europe before the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, we read in an article entitled "Chinamania" in Temple Bar (London), it was only after that event that this porcelain became well known to various European nations, and its introduction produced at once a strong

desire to imitate it; but no real advance seems to have been made towards the production of a similar compound until the establishment of the manufactory at Meissen, near Dresden, under the auspices of Augustus II, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. It was in the year 1700 that a young apothecary's assistant, by name Boettcher, fled from Berlin to Dresden under the accusation of practising magic and searching for the philosopher's stone. Taken at once under royal protection he worked for some years secluded within the castle of Meissen, inclosed by lofty walls and gateways protected by portcullises. When Charles XII invaded Saxony in 1706, Boettcher was sent off under escort to Koenigstein, there to continue his investigations in a laboratory within the fortress. The following year he returned to Dresden and pursued his labors with such assiduity that he is said on one occasion not to have quitted his post

during five entire days and nights. It

was here also by a singular circum-

stance that, the kaolin which was the

basis of the Saxon porcelain became

known to him. John Schonr, an iron-

master of the Erzgebirge, observed

(1711) that in riding over his estate,

his horse's feet stuck continually in a

tenacious clay, a further examination

of which proved that it could be used

as a convenient substitute for hair

powder. Boettcher, using it with others,

soon made the discovery that it was

precisely the material needed to perfect

the manufacture of porcelain, and

"Schonr's white earth" in sealed packets

was carried to the factory under mil-

itary escort by persons sworn to silence.

"Be silent," was the motto of the es-

tablishment, but notwithstanding all

the Elector's vigilance, a workman man-

aged to escape and reach Vienna in

safety; and from that city the discov-

ery spread throughout Germany.

—Mackenzie Bell.

Lord Strathcona as Count of Monte Cristo

To many graduates of Aberdeen University Lord Strathcona was known as "The Count." He won the title in 1908 in connection with the quarter-centenary celebrations of the University. Lord Strathcona began his share of the hospitalities by giving a dinner to the poor of Aberdeen and another to the undergraduates. But it was when he proposed to invite all the graduates of Aberdeen, says the Manchester (England) Guardian, that the largeness of his ideas came out. The University authorities were staggered. "Thousands will come," they said, "and they were right. Graduates of all ages accepted, and among them was at least one who graduated in the 'forties." Lord Strathcona was not dismayed. "How many thousands?" he asked. "Perhaps four or five—and there is no place that will hold them." "Build one," said Lord Strathcona. "But in all Scotland there is no one who can cater for such a large party," they said. "Build a hall," Lord Strathcona answered: "I'll pay for it, and I'll see about the catering." The hall was built, the dinner and the table appointments and waiters were all sent down from London by special train, 5000 people sat down to a perfectly arranged meal, and the gathering was a huge success. It was said that the evening cost Lord Strathcona £9000, so they named him "The Count"—the Count of Monte Cristo.

JOHN STUART MILL'S EDUCATION PLAN

THE very corner-stone of an education intended to form great minds must be the recognition of the principle, that the object is to call forth the greatest possible quantity of intellectual power, and to inspire the intensest love of truth; . . . even though it should conduct the pupil to opinions diametrically opposite to those of his teachers. . . . For in proportion to the degree of intellectual power and love of truth which we succeed in creating, is the certainty that . . . in the aggregate of instances true opinions will be the result. . . . The details cannot be too various and comprehensive. Ancient literature would fill a large place in such a course of instruction; because it brings before us the thought and actions of many great minds. . . . Nor is it to be forgotten among the benefits of familiarity with the monuments of antiquity, and especially those of Greece, that we are taught by them to appreciate and admire intrinsic greatness, amidst opinions, habits, and institutions most remote from ours. . . . An important place in the system of education which we contemplate would be occupied by history; because it is the record of all great things which have been achieved by mankind, and because when

philosophically studied it gives a certain largeness of conception to the student, and familiarizes him with the action of great causes. The literature of our own and other modern nations should be studied along with the history, or rather as parts of the history. . . . The pupil must be led to interrogate his own consciousness, to observe and experiment upon himself.

In the Name of Mankind

If you can throw new light upon moral truth, or by any exertions multiply the comforts or confirm the happiness of mankind, this fame guides you to the true ends of your nature; but . . . as you tremble at retributive justice; and in the name of mankind, if mankind be dear to you; seek not that easy and ac-
cursed fame which is gathered in the work of revolutions; and deem it better to be forever unknown than to found a momentary name upon the basis of anarchy and irreligion.—Sidney Smith.

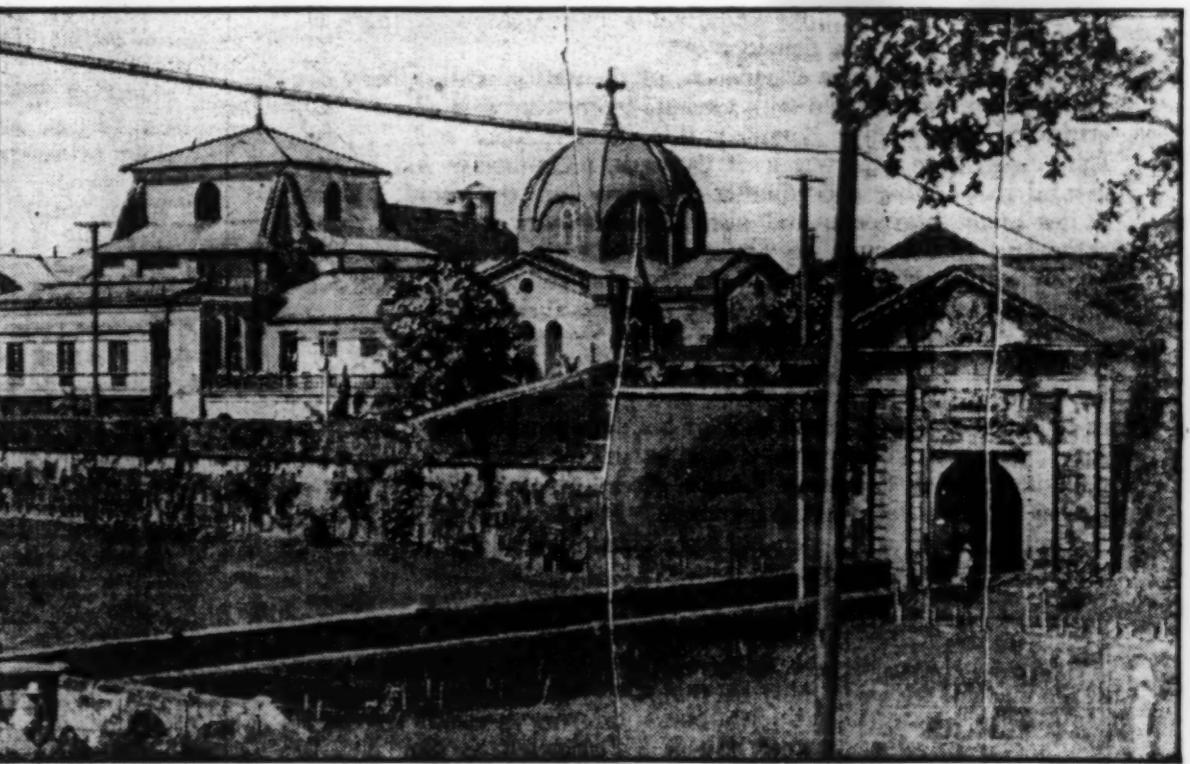
Perfection

Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.—Michael Angelo.

Calumet and Hecla Pioneer

The long fight of Alexander Agassiz to bring out of the Calumet and Hecla mines the treasures he knew were there makes an amazing story of tenacity of purpose in the face of overwhelming odds. It seemed as if all the elements and every conceivable circumstance went against him. Trusted lieutenants betrayed his trust, unexpected developments thwarted his best laid plans. Once when after long waiting and incalculable expense, at a time when delay, moreover, could hardly be overcome, he found that the engine sent up through what was then a wilderness did not fit the track that had been laid with endless trouble. Some one had blundered, measuring inside instead of outside of the flange of the wheel as it was to fit the rails. So slight an error made all the difference between success and failure, or so it seemed. However, as the world knows, even this obstacle was overcome and the fact established that a famous savant may be a practical man of affairs and president of one of the largest financial interests of the time. Perhaps the same quality of patience and persistence made alike the naturalist and the executive.

Walled City of Manila in the Philippines



Schooling the Navy

In his plans for schooling the blue-jackets of the United States navy, Secretary Daniels hopes eventually to make even university extension a part of the attraction to the seaman's work. He thinks that much spare time can be used that is not now usefully employed and that the offers for teaching of different sorts made by the United States have not always been carried out far enough. He wants the enlisted men to return to civilian occupations knowing more than they did about many useful things as well as seamanship—better citizens, in short. He hopes by this offer of educational advantages to attract the best young men of the country. The New York Sun, telling of these things, pictures the classes on shipboard, some writing, some using typewriters, some studying "wireless" in the operating room of the North Dakota.

Academic teaching, such as the higher branches of mathematics, will be given in connection with technical and naval subjects and the hope is to increase this higher education till every man can go as far as he pleases in study and research while he is a part of the navy. He who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good, and he who is good is happy.—King Alfred's "Boethius."

Steps to Happiness

He who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good, and he who is good is happy.—King Alfred's "Boethius."

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 17, 1914

Alaska's -State Operated Railway

for the territory by the federal government and appropriating \$35,000,000 with which to build it, a long step forward has been taken toward insuring for the region a highway that will open it to the world and enable persons and corporations developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the land to get their spoil down to the sea and thence to the markets of the world. When this bill is supplemented, as it will be, by the law governing leases of lands to bona fide settlers and prescribing the permanent rights of the national government to reservations underlain with fuel deposits, there will be rapid settlement and development.

Of course this first experiment of the nation with railway construction will be watched with unusual interest by champions and by critics of the policy. Knowing this the President and Secretary Lane, who have supervision of the task, undoubtedly will be most careful in selecting subordinates to carry on the work. United States army engineers, and also administrators who have proved competent in Panama, no doubt will be enlisted. Nor will thoroughly competent men, trained on the home railways, be lacking for anything that the government may summon them to do.

In a way national honor is involved. Add to this the appeal of professional pride and the desire of men to have their life labor associated with great enterprises, and there need be no questioning as to whether a high grade staff of builders can be assembled. The factor that should be guarded against in this enterprise is partisan politics. Under Secretary Lane's direction of territorial affairs, this menace has not counted for much. It will hardly do much harm if United States army men not only plan the road but supervise its building and begin to operate it.

Magazines Under Their Own Indictment

THE habitual magazine reader, turning from the array of cover brilliancy and inside triviality on the newsstand, will pass no severer criticism on the offering than was spoken the other day at Philadelphia by men who are of the craft. The editors, facing the question as to what is the matter with their product, put it all on the lack of ideality. There will be no joint debate on that issue. It has come about that the monthly contribution, which enriched the reading of another generation, is an instrument of poverty to the present one. Old and high standards forgotten, even the later ones of pursuit of current wrongdoing lowered to sensationalism, inanition sets in and the effort at popularity yields a product that hardly better than insults popular tastes. The spared periodicals are few, hardly plural, holding their ground against a pressure that makes the business one of doubtful repute. The editors have said as much and in stronger terms.

Success by some of the ventures that took the lower level has been the lure to the magazines of former quality to seek riches in the same plane. Perhaps there is now a dawn of realization that the people's estimate was not so coarse nor their demand so low as was supposed. It has yet to show itself in any measure of restoration of the magazine quality that made possession of a copy of any one of several of the leading monthlies a badge of refinement and its place on the family reading table the source of unqualified satisfaction. That it will come is a prediction that rests upon the certainty that the public taste will be better gauged and when understood complied with. Meanwhile, there are the newspapers.

In the same period that has been marked by magazine decline, there has begun the advance of the daily paper toward the quality that the older reviews maintained. Comparison between the general reading offered by the better newspapers and the contents of the magazines of current date will establish the fact that the enterprise of delivering valuable reading material has passed to new hands. It will not be claimed, at least not yet, that any more frequent publication can make good the place of the monthly. There is a place reserved for it—a place from which it has been hurrying away. The editors having seen it, the publisher may be expected to arrive at the same perception.

Bay State May Have Constitution Revised

THERE is more than a passing and more than a local interest in the prospect that Massachusetts will revise her constitution in a convention. It was hardly more than a nebulous one when a Democratic Governor proposed it in his inaugural address to a Legislature in both houses of which his party was in the minority; but it assumed form when it secured, the other day, the approval of the representatives. There was a division as to the method of election, the Republican leader winning his way in the substitute for the administration bill and securing the elimination of the party label on the ballot for its members. Whether with a party coloring, or without, is minor to the fact that the convention is supported; but so far as it is important it ought to have value in bringing to the high council of revision the men who are fitted in some better way than party connection for its tasks.

The document which the convention will take in hand, if it be finally provided, is the spared monument of the constitution-makers of the revolutionary period. Massachusetts was first to ask of the continental Congress the privilege which, in that season of deference to the national authority, it was considered must be secured there. The first frame of government of an independent state was submitted in 1778 and the people showed the possession of the power to discriminate when, although they wanted a constitution, they rejected the one proffered. The product of the convention of 1780, meeting popular ratification, has remained the fundamental law of

the commonwealth, and its forty amendments are the record of adaptation to changing needs that have not been held to require an overturning of the foundation. The convention of 1820 submitted proposals that were adopted as amendments, but the one of 1853 failed of approval for its newly drafted instrument. It is a record of balanced conservatism and progress that has its high claim to admiration. That a general revision is now needed, seems to be, in spite of the action of one branch of the Legislature, a debatable question.

Hardly a better body could be gathered than the Massachusetts convention of 1853. The debates, which are found in full report on the shelves of the public libraries of the towns, were broad and able. The product was less a radical departure than may be expected of a similar assembly in a time when constitutions have generally become liquid. That it promises the attainment of those reforms which are held at this moment to be required with greater certainty than by the separate amendments two successive Legislatures may propose, is not apparent. Something is to be said for the distinct proposal of one topic at a time in preference to a complete revision or even a group of changes. It is significant, all the same, that the first commonwealth finds reason for the unusual and extreme method. It betokens the earnestness of the demand for new devices that is of the times, not, be it said, without its need of caution against shifting for the sake of change.

THE Muhammadan goes to Mecca and views the Kaaba. The Roman Catholic makes his pilgrimage to Rome and Mons Vaticana. The Anglican seeks the great abbey at Westminster. The Quaker finds his Mecca, Rome, and Westminster in the little brick meeting-house over whose tiles the beeches spread their arms at Jordans. When Justice Bennet, a veritable Justice Shallow, if ever there was one, contemptuously hurled the name of "Quaker" at Fox, he little knew that he was making history; and when the tiny band which met in Jordans farmhouse determined to go forth and build their Torcello on the edge of the beech wood hard by, they had no idea that the stately little building, with all its insignificance, would one day become a place of pilgrimage, not only for the people of their faith, but for the vast nation springing up beyond the Atlantic.

There is something in the building peculiarly fitted to its purpose. Ruskin, designing a factory in the Isle of Man, succeeded in producing an edifice which, though he smiled at it himself, as a piece of nineteenth century architecture, nevertheless he declared was an example of the fitness of things. The Quakers have built many meeting-houses besides Jordans, but not one of them can vie, either in interest or importance, with it. If they had meant to choose, which they certainly did not, the most perfect setting imaginable, they could not have acted on a surer instinct. If they had meant to erect the most perfect of buildings for its purpose, they could not have succeeded more completely. Brunelleschi or Wren would probably have failed utterly where presumably the carpenter or one of the Chalfonts has succeeded admirably. The exterior, with its steep sloped roof and tall chimney, is just as in keeping with its surroundings as is the long room within, with its plain forms and raised seat along one end.

What Rome had been to Luther, that London became to Fox. The Quaker in his early days had fled from the town to the woods of his native Leicestershire. It was natural, in such circumstances, that the Westminster of the Quakers should have found its place in the Buckinghamshire woods. There was no liberty of conscience in those days for any people who could not defend themselves with the rapier of the cavalier or the long sword of the parliamentary trooper. In the manor houses and farms of the counties, the Society of Friends first established itself, and though the great cities came quickly enough to have their meeting-houses and though the "Friends" labored earnestly and untiringly in their midst, yet it is in Jordans, rather than in Gracechurch street, that the spirit of the great movement seems to have best expressed itself.

Inventors as National Assets

So much of contemporary civilization derives its present significance from wealth accumulated by man's discoveries and inventions that it is possible, yea even common, for nations to be rated according to their production, training and pecuniary recompense of pioneers in harnessing nature. Thus it is that Edison would probably on a world-referendum get more votes as the United States' most distinguished citizen than any statesman, educator, artist or philanthropist of the country would poll. Indeed, the results of several tests of this kind carried on by overseas journals during the past decade clearly show this to be the fact. Likewise, if a poll were taken in the United States today, asking estimates as to who is the greatest of contemporary Italians, the choice would very likely be Marconi.

Of course, the thinker who puts ideas and ideals above things cannot assent to this popular elevation of the inventor of mechanisms to a plane above a man or woman who informs or inspires mankind intellectually or spiritually; and it is doubtful whether a generation hence, as the present reaction against materialism proceeds on its way, there will even be the popular laudation that now goes up for men of the Edison-Marconi type. Sages, poets, prophets and statesmen are coming to their own again.

All of this seems possible and desirable and can be encouraged in every way, without in any way undervaluing the precise place always filled by men who first make telephones, aeroplanes, cinematographs, wireless telegraphy apparatus, locomotive airbrakes and similar mechanical devices. A city like Pittsburgh, that has a Westinghouse for a resident inventor and capitalist, has an asset of much value, so valuable that ordinary methods of estimating a person's creation of wealth break down in the presence of such an inquiring intellect, organizing will and fertile imagination. Large as was the income poured in upon him by his mastery of problems of invention and manufacture it was small and fractional compared with the wealth he created for communities where his inventions were manufactured and sold on a huge scale. Viewed simply as an economic factor working in a national and international arena a man like Westinghouse, Edison or Wright becomes a national asset.

Producing on a smaller scale and working in lesser ways are many persons in the United States, whose accumulated inventive skill, proved by the incessant stream of patents granted and later marketed, aids indubitably in steadily pushing up and up the total wealth of the nation, and this at a swift rate.

In an address delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman at the Hotel Astor in New York city the other day, she ventured the prediction that the home of the future will have its grass plot and its hearthstone and its children, but no kitchen. The housewife of the future, according to this lady, will do her ordering the night before from a laboratory conducted for the special purpose of supplying kitchenless homes with food. This food will be delivered in thermos boxes. Fifty per cent of the people of the world, it was held, are now busy waiting on the other 50 per cent, and yet the work could be done by 7 per cent. The whole trouble lies in the fact, so it was contended, that domestic affairs are carried on in a primitive, inefficient, unsatisfactory manner. Transfer the cooking to a laboratory, abolish the kitchen, dispense with the culinary help, order your food delivered in thermos boxes, and if there is anything more that any reasonable person could desire, that will be attended to later.

One takes altogether too much of a risk in these progressive times in saying that anything conceivable in the nature of improvement and progress is impossible. Too many things have happened, and happened for the better, that some people were positive never could, should, or would happen. It would be possible to enumerate scores of improvements introduced into housekeeping during the last few years. But most of these improvements have been intended to make matters pleasanter in the kitchen. Look at the improved ranges, the improved water heaters, the gas stove, the fireless cooker, the long series of electric devices and contrivances for the minimizing of effort—all calculated to make the kitchen a delight rather than a burden! Now, instead of proceeding farther along the same line, instead of working toward the time when the kitchen would almost be the most attractive and alluring part of the house, its abolition is proposed. If the kitchen be abolished a great many things that go with the kitchen must be eliminated also. In short, what is home going to be without a kitchen?

UNDER the apt title "The Art and Craft of Peace Propaganda," one of the leading pacifists enlisted in the international movement brings together information gathered from all parts of the world concerning effective means of winning adherents to the cause. Similar inclusive collection and analysis of material has never been made; hence the data presented in the report become unusually important. Some of the facts which emerge from a world survey are these: The international organization is defective. Responsible labor devolves on a few persons, usually paid officials. Oral argument, whether by distinguished lecturers from abroad or by local adherents, if given in lecture form, produces comparatively small results judged by enlistment of adherents. Attendants too often are predominantly women. Summing up the situation, the questioner, who is an official of the international bureau, says, "Nowhere does an organized propaganda exist, carried on according to tried methods. . . . What we lack is not ideas, but fixed plans for propaganda and trained people to carry them out. . . . We shall only meet with slight success so long as the whole art and craft of peace propaganda is not studied."

The bearing of this deliverance has far wider application than the immediate cause of its utterance. More than one excellent idealistic enterprise has come to naught because of failure to recognize that propaganda is an art. This particular cause undoubtedly has gained in favor during the past decade because of enlistment among its promoters of citizens of the United States conspicuous for an organizing skill that made them rich enough to endow peace propaganda foundations and to finance pacifism on a scale never before seen. But even these societies find now that they have considerable to learn about seed sowing and convert winning. Plethora of treasures, elaborate publication departments and multiplied lectures by traveling celebrities do not of themselves change friends of violence into lovers of peace and concord. To be an artist in peace propaganda is to be equipped for a task that calls for something more than devotion to the abstract ideal of amity. The preacher of good will on a world scale must first practise it locally and domestically. The teacher of love must be a lover of all men, and this in direct, practical ways that will fit him to make a persuasive appeal for alliance against militarism.

THE government seems to have arranged matters so that the income tax will be due and payable about the time the vacation season is beginning. Thus the thoughtful citizen will have an opportunity of adjusting his outgo to it.

CANADA's plans for making it possible for craft on the Great lakes laden with freight for foreign ports to get direct access to the Atlantic are being brought to a stage where similar propositions, originating in the United States, naturally are being given publicity. For it is with some covetousness that officials of the United States and owners and shippers of vessels navigating the inland seas who are not Canadians watch the working out of the canal system by which the St. Lawrence and the lakes are to be united in a way to secure unbroken carriage from Duluth east.

To break a way south and west and connect the Great lakes with the Mississippi river is a plan urged by some persons, and in time it may be done; but the simpler way is to make the Hudson navigable up to Albany the terminal of the Erie canal, which waterway in its coming enlarged form is expected to provide a freight route more formidable to Canadian rivalry than the canal at present is. Congress rightly will carefully consider this plan to deepen the Hudson for use of seagoing craft. It is a scheme that calls for large appropriations, and can only be justified by undoubtedly economic gain for the country at large.

When one reads of the way in which alert if ancient nations of Europe are spending money for development of inland waterways in order to increase national commerce it is easy to urge imitation, especially in the light of facts showing how with wise foresight and adequate retention of community control the economic gains that follow such expenditures for expanded commerce are diffused in a fair way among the population taxed for river improvements and canal construction.

With Regard to the Kitchenless Home

Sowing Seeds of Peace

Albany a Seaport Town